FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 20 APRIL

LD061744 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact will hold its forthcoming scheduled session in the Hungarian capital. According to the agreements made in advance the meeting will take place in the second half of this month. [Indentical information is provided by the following sources: Warsaw PAP in English at 1450 GMT on 6 April; East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1601 GMT on 6 April; Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1700 GMT on 6 April; and Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 6 April.]

Gromyko To Attend

LD101100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (TANJUG) -- The announced visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to Hungary will precede a session of the Warsaw Treaty Committee of Foreign Ministers, most likely to be held on April 20.

Political observers here expect the foreign ministers will comprehensively analyze the current situation in Europe and the world in general, especially from the aspect of the aggravation of East-West relations since the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe has started.

The ministers are expected to adopt a document calling on Western countries to show a greater flexibility in treating the newly created world situation. The document is not, however, expected to put forth new initiatives but only to repeat the earlier ones or to reword them so as to make them acceptable to the West.

The session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers will precede a meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Sofia, a Warsaw Treaty summit.

SEVERE WATER POLLUTION THREATENS EASTERN EUROPE

AU091020 Vienna KURIER in German 7 Apr 84 p 4

[Text] Environmental pollution is threatening to cause a disastrous shortage of drinking water in Eastern Europe in the foreseeable future. In the Soviet Union, for example, the water supply of Leningrad with 4 million inhabitants is acutely endangered. The paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reports that dozens of industries pour poisonous waste products virtually untreated into Lake Ladoga. Three million cubic meters of water from this lake are pumped daily for Leningrad.

A similar serious situation exists in other East European countries. In the CSSR water consumption was rationed in 630 major cities in January. In neighboring Poland water rationing affected more than 700 cities. In the GDR the government has now made the improvement of water quality of three big rivers a priority project.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON CHERNENKO ANSWERS TO PRAVDA

'Very Gloomy' Assessment

LD091433 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Our foreign affairs commentary deals with Konstantin Chernenko's statement in PRAVDA on Soviet-U.S. relations, which portends a further cooling of relations between the two superpowers. Milika Sundic says:

In an editorial commentary in PRAVDA and a statement by Konstantin Chernenko to the same paper, the Soviet Union has described Reagan's policy in Central America in the sharpest terms and qualified his behavior toward the Soviet Union as an effort to achieve military superiority. This has been the most outspoken assessment of the state of relations between the two superpowers to be made since Chernenko was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an assessment which, there is no doubt about it at all, is very gloomy and heralds no change for the better.

Chernenko rejected as unfounded all suppositions that at this moment the Soviet Union does not wish to negotiate with the United States because it is waiting for the results of the U.S. presidential elections. On the contrary, according to the Soviet leader's assessment, the Soviet Union is always ready for constructive talks on an equal footing which would lead to arms reductions. However, if negotiations are to be made possible, the situation which existed before the deployment of Pershing missiles in Western Europe will first have to be restored.

These assessments of U.S. policy and U.S. behavior toward the Soviet Union nevertheless give rise to the conclusion that no serious contacts will take place between the two superpowers until after the presidential elections in the United States, because, as Chernenko said, referring most likely to the contacts between Arthur Hartman, American ambassador in Moscow, and Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet Union has reached the conclusion that despite some conciliatory statements there have been no positive changes. In other words, the crisis between Moscow and Washington is deepening and expanding to new areas. For instance, the PRAVDA commentary on Central America clearly indicates that new propaganda duels between the two countries may be expected, because the Soviet Union judges, most likely with justifification, that the United States will not leave Nicaragua alone. Assessing the behavior toward Nicaragua as criminal, Moscow almost suggests that the real danger to that country still lies ahead. After all, it is not difficult to reach such a conclusion, because Washington is providing sufficient grounds for such accusations. It has just been announced that over the next 2 years the United States will not recognize any decisions of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, thus most likely wishing to anticipate Nicaragua's complaints to this international body against the mining of offshore waters in front of Nicaraguan posts -- mining, in which, according to the U.S. press, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is also involved.

Moscow's ability to influence U.S. policy in Central America is very small. However, the consequences of such a cooling of relations could be very serious. Moscow is not in the habit of making frequent statements in PRAVDA through its top man, but whenever it does so, that is a sign that relations with Washington are deteriorating still further. No one knows how long this will last, but everybody is afraid of the consequences which may result from such behavior.

Door Open for U.S. Initiative

LD091546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet party leader, has charged that it is the U.S. Administration's fault if no positive developments have occurred in the relations between Moscow and Washington. Foreign observers here in Moscow have assessed Chernenko's interview as representing the resolve of the Kremlin to "knock out" Reagan's electoral campaign "trump card" suggesting that the USSR does not want any negotiations before the conclusion of U.S. elections. It is officially claimed here that by stressing that the USSR wants to have "normal and stable relations with the United States" based on "parity, equal security, and noninterference in internal affairs," Chernenko has left "a door open for any constructive initiative by the other side."

As claimed by domestic journalistic circles, the USSR "had to reject categorically such accusations" leveled by the White House which, by creating the appearance that the Kremlin is (?refusing) to accept its peace initiatives, "is trying to cover up its continual militaristic line from positions of force in international relations." This is the explanation given for the somewhat unexpected decision 2 days before the CPSU Central Committee Plenum to involve the first man of the USSR in rebutting "the fabricated claims" of Washington. The evaluation made in Moscow is that to have delayed any public reaction would have provided "an electoral point for Reagan's administration." Among the facts used here as an argument in favor of the claim that the USSR "is not tying up its struggle for peace and development of detente with U.S. elections" are Moscow's latest initiatives to ban chemical weapons, reduce military budgets, and freeze nuclear stockpiles. Not one of these proposals nor the packet of measures which the USSR has been putting forward at the Stockholm conference in order to consolidate reciprocal confidence and security measures, the Soviet press claims, has been accepted by the United States. It is said, in addition, that "in the meantime the United States itself has not undertaken any new initiative that could justify the continuation of the dialogue" on any controversial problem underlying the current exacerbated relations between the United States and the USSR.

Moscow analyses of the (?development) of the political and military crisis in the relations between the two (?superpowers) draw attention to the fact that they "are getting worse in an alarming way." Any continuation of the existing situation only increases the threat of a nuclear conflict. In this situation it would be "irresponsible," claim the Soviet journalistic circles, "to subordinate the objectives of peace and security to, or equate them with, U.S. elections, especially since some Soviet evaluations here proceed from the assumption that Reagan's administration (?has a) prospect of obtaining another mandate. The wish is, in fact, to stress that "no realistic chance for a resumption of negotiations with the United States must be allowed to slip," especially since nothing will change in Washington during the next 4 years.

Tennis Ball on U.S. Side

LD092118 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 9 Apr 84

["Chernenko Expects U.S. Move Towards Dialogue," by PAP journalist Jerzy Malczyk]

[Text] Warsaw 9 Apr -- CPSU CC General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko's answers given to questions asked by PRAVDA daily once again demonstrated the principal dissimilarities between the irresponsible strategy of confrontation pursued by the present U.S. Administration, which lays stress not on preventing war but on preparations for it, and the Soviet Union's consistent policy headed for resumption of the East-West dialogue.

From K. Chernenko's words it clearly follows that the Soviet Union is doing all in its power to eliminate the threat of war, cure the international situation, and persuade other powers -- in the first place the United States -- to return on the road of detente.

Chernenko made it clear that the tennis ball is now on the U.S. side and it depends on the United States whether the frantic arms race will go on and whether the threat to worldwide peace will continue to intensify.

Peace Policy Reaffirmed

LD091841 Prague CTK in English 1628 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Prague [no date as received] (CTK) -- CPSU General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko's replies to the daily PRAVDA reaffirmed the principles of the Soviet Union's peace policy which has the full support of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee Bedrich Svestka said today.

Speaking at a press conference on the 35th anniversary of the organized peace movement, World Peace Council presidium member Bedrich Svestika stressed that part of the interview which stressed the need for confidence in international relations. He said Chernenko reaffirmed humanism as the decisive factor of Soviet policy. "This justifies our optimism and our conviction that the historical development in favour of socialism cannot be halted", Academician Svestka said.

He spoke of the need for greater activity of the peace movement, particularly in Europe, and underlined that it was not weakened by the commenced deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

European peace activists are well aware that the present international tension was caused by the West, Svestka said, and pointed out that during his recent trip to Western Europe, he did not notice any major public activity against the defensive missile complexes in Czechoslovakia and the GDR because people realize that this was a step the socialist countries were forced to take because of the aggressive policy of the West.

Activities of the European peace movement will be stepped up also by the international peace actions which are due to be held shortly in Czechoslovakia. The biggest will be a meeting in Znojmo, South Moravia, on April 14. Its motto will be "Through common efforts for peace, for Europe without nuclear weapons", and it will be attended by representatives of peace movements and organizations from the GDR, West Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Poland and Switzerland.

USSR for Space Arms Ban

LD091829 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Josef Nyvlt commentary]

[Text] Answers given by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to PRAVDA are commented on by Josef Nyvlt:

On 12 April it will be 23 years since the first manned space flight. At the moment, too, people are in space: a mixed Soviet-Indian crew, a symbol of the 23 years of international cooperation and peaceful projects utilizing space. There is also a Challenger space shuttle crew, ambassadors of the Pentagon, who test in space highly secret components for the production of the so-called invisible bombers and cruise missiles.

However, let us remain on earth. Only a week ago, President Reagan stated that his government refused to discuss an agreement banning the development and production of antisatellite weapons. Konstantin Chernenko, in his replies to PRAVDA, underlined that the USSR, on the contrary, wants an agreement aiming at banning the proliferation of the feverish arms race in outer space. The two different approaches displayed in this case are absolutely typical. On the one hand, the determining factor is responsibility for the current development and the future; on the other, there is disregard for the current needs of mankind, a lack of political realism, and perhaps of imagination. Yet no special insight is necessary to see the consequences of a further deepening and broadening of the feverish arms race; or the consequences of the concept of a nuclear blitzkrieg, which is being pursued by the continuing deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe; or of the ever new programs for the development and production of nuclear or chemical weapons. It seems that the U.S. military-industrial complex and its puppets act as if they follow the creed: Never mind what happens when we are gone. The verbal exercises of certain U.S. representatives make no difference. New words do not mean a new policy, Comrade Chernenko said, and added that Washington stubbornly insists on continuing its existing line, and that there have been no positive changes in its stances on key questions.

The Western mass media, while emphasizing the slightest hint regarding peace uttered by U.S. politicians, tactfully omit the nuclear and chemical arms buildup and U.S. deceit in its approach to U.S.-Soviet talks, and traditionally attempt to ignore, belittle, or distort Soviet initiatives or addresses delivered by Soviet leaders. However, it is true that even some U.S. and British dailies have noted a Soviet willingness to pursue a dialogue, irrespective of the result of the U.S. presidential elections, and also the fact that the renewal of negotiations requires a return to the situation prevailing before the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The address by the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, has been given much publicity: In an interview for NBC Television, Weinberger stated that the United States, in pushing through plans for the militarization of outer space, would not stop short of violating Soviet-U.S. agreements signed 12 years ago. The contrast between the stances of the United States and the Soviet Union again fully demonstrates itself.

Secret Negotiations Confirmed

AU091902 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] TASS reports that Kremlin chief Chernenko has given an interview to PRAVDA in which he announced that contacts have been made recently between Washington and Moscow on the problem of armaments, but that these had not brought any results. News agencies report that this confirms reports that the White House and the Kremlin have carried out secret negotiations and that after coming to power, Chernenko exchanged four messages with Reagan. At the same time, it has been reported that the American ambassador in Moscow and the Soviet ambassador in Washington have recently met with high officials of the respective countries.

Chernenko again attempted to justify the Soviet Union's militarist course by characterizing programs for increasing the Soviet nuclear missile arsenal as countermeasures to the United States. According to reports, he accused Washington of deploying nuclear missiles in West Europe to disrupt the existing parity of forces and asserted that the Soviet Union will not allow the United States to achieve military superiority. At the same time, he expressed the desire to maintain the Soviet-American dialogue, calling for stable relations between the two superpowers.

AIM FOR HEGEMONY 'OBVIOUS' FROM REAGAN SPEECH

AU071406 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] As reported by news agencies, President Reagan, speaking at the Georgetown University Center of Strategic Studies, tried to create the impression that [words indistinct] the aggressive policy of the United States and the course of his administration to strengthen the American war machine. [Words indistinct] constitute the platform of his foreign policy in his election campaign in the context of the coming presidential elections in the United States. The White House chief stressed once again that the United States will use military force to achieve its policy goals in various areas of the world. There can be no diplomacy without the use of force, he declared. He asked the U.S. Congress to approve not only the general goals, but also the practical details of the administration's policy and, more concretely, the military intervention of the United States in Lebanon. At the same time he justified the barbaric aggression of the United States in Grenada. As is obvious from the American President's statement, the foreign policy of his administration is intended to establish U.S. hegemony throughout the world in bitter rivalry with the Soviet Union [words indistinct]. He stressed that his administration intends to prevent the Soviet Union from extending its influence in those areas.

In connection with Washington's militaristic course, Reagan declared that his administration will continue its program of increasing its military capability, stressing that particular attention will be paid to the program for the (?production of medium-range) nuclear missiles with multiple warheads and to the deployment of American missiles [words indistinct] in Western Europe. He also reiterated Washington's readiness to [passage indistinct]

BULGARIAN ENVOY: WEST AVOIDS MAIN MBFR ISSUES

AU091606 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 84 p 7

[Petur Ivanov report from Vienna]

[Text] Vienna, 5 April -- Today Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, spoke at the official plenary meeting of the MBFR talks.

He pointed out that it is now very important to take concrete steps to improve the international siutation, which has been exacerbated as a result of the deployment of new medium-range nuclear U.S. missiles in some West European states and the continuous build-up of the conventional weapons of the NATO member-states.

The Bulgarian representative stressed that the most recent proposals and initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states, made at various forums, reveal the road toward normalizing the international situation. As far as the Vienna talks are concerned, the way out of the dead-end street onto which the West has steered the talks is to be found in the proposals of the socialist countries of 17 February and 23 June 1983. Unfortunately, however, the Western participants are not answering the essence of these compromise proposals. Neither the 3-month break from work nor developments in the current 32d round indicate that the West has reviewed its positions. Some Western representatives' statements on readiness to cooperate for the progress of the Vienna talks have not been translated into practice. Precisely the opposite -- the participants in the talks are confronted with the repetition of already well-known Western positions which cannot be called constructive or realistic.

In his statement, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation pointed out the futility of the "numbers discussion" which the NATO member-states are trying to renew under one or another form during the current round. He stated that despite the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not have troops in the Central European region, the area of the prospective troop reduction, it cannot but sharply react to the attempts of the West to use the so-called "numbers discussion" to delay and aggravate the talks. Such tactics deprive all participants, including our country, of the possibility of reaching real progress in Vienna.

Ambassador Shopov expressed the serious concern of the Warsaw Pact member-states with the positions of the Western participants on the questions connected with supervision and control. The realistic approach of the socialist countries and their willingness to search for sensible compromises on these issues clearly show that the Warsaw Pact member-states are interested no less than the Western participants in constant and reliable control over the implementation of any future agreement and in strengthening mutual confidence.

In conclusion, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation pointed out that the attempts of the Western partners to avoid discussion of the main questions connected with reducing the troops and armaments in Central Europe and to impose futile theorizing on the problems of control are not for the good of the talks and their common goals. What is needed is a constructive and businesslike reply to the whole complex of proposals on the part of the socialist countries since 1983, something which would bring a more detailed review of all aspects related to reducing troops and armaments, including the associated measures.

ROMANIAN DOCUMENT ON PEACEFULLY SOLVING DISPUTES

AU071410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1338 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES 7/4/1984 -- At the expert meeting in Athens the Romanian delegation presented a working document on peaceful settlement of disputes in Europe.

The first part of the document presents the main categories of obligations incumbent upon the participating states in the peaceful settlement of disputes. It mentions the states' fundamental duty to live in peace with one another, in a spirit of good neighbourliness, to collaborate and work for the endorsement of measures to consolidate international peace and security. Stress is also laid on their duty to promote a policy of peace, collaboration and understanding internationally.

The document mentions that another category of obligations derives from the participant states' duty to abstain in their mutual relationships and in their international relations in general from recourse to force and threat with force. The Romanian draft also emphasizes the participant states' obligations to prevent the emergence of disputes that might affect their friendly relations and to settle the disputes between themselves based on the state's sovereignty, in keeping with the principle of free choice of the means to solve peacefully the respective disputes. It is also stressed that all participant states, irrespective of their political, economic or social system, of size or geographic position, of economic development level and whether they belong or not to military alliances, have the duty to solve their disputes by peaceful means only.

The second part of the document shows the package of norms that should be underlying the final document of the expert meeting in Athens.

It lists in this respect the universally valid norms within the United Nations system as well as the regional ones within the system of the CSCE.

The third part of the Romanian proposal deals with the methods of peaceful settlement of the disputes, laying stress on negotiations, good offices, mediation and conciliation. Reiterated are also the states' obligations while they search for a peaceful solution to the dispute, such as absention from any act that might aggravate the situation and render more difficult or avert the settlement of the dispute, the further observation of the obligations deriving from the principles of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states, non-recourse, by no means and under no pretext, to force or threat with force because of a dispute or a failure to solve it peacefully.

The last part of the document mentions the opportuneness of building a mechanism for the application of the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes and for encouraging the recourse to the methods agreed upon.

GREEK COMMUNIST CC DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 APRIL

AU091310 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, led by Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Central Committee, arrived in Bulgaria on 9 April at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

At Sofia airport the guests were cordially greeted by Comrade Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

Zhivkov Receives Florakis

AU100944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, met Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, at the Boyana residence in Sofia a short while ago. Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev, as well as Nikos Kaloudhis, member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, also attended the talks.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE TO MENGISTU ON ETHIOPIAN HOLIDAY

AU091024 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Apr 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) as well as commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

Dearest Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, I convey to you most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your country's notable holiday -- Victory Day -- on behalf of the BCP, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on my own behalf.

The Bulgarian people remember and highly appreciate the heroic struggle for freedom waged by the Ethiopian people against the fascist aggressors. Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's great son, declared support for this struggle on behalf of all Bulgarian Communists and progressive people in our country. Today, when the imperialist forces and international reaction, inspired and led by the United States and its NATO allies, are trying to stop the victorious march of the Ethiopian revolution by all means, the Communists and working people in our country stand firmly alongside with the fraternal Ethiopian people in their struggle for a progressive development, for the defense of their national independence, and territorial integrity.

The Bulgarian people follow with particular attention and rejoice at the successes achieved by Socialist Ethiopia in its socioeconomic and political reorganization, and wish the heroic Ethiopian people new successes along the path of progressive development they have chosen.

I am convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the BCP and COPWE, between our two countries and peoples, will continue to develop, expand, and be intensified to the benefit of both peoples, in the interest of peace and social progress throughout the world.

UNITA TIES WITH PRETORIA BEHIND KIDNAPPINGS

AU091222 Sofia BTA in English 1116 GMT 9 Apr 84

["Kidnapped and Kidnappers" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA) -- In its last issue the POGLED weekly devotes a whole page to the kidnapping of three Bulgarian specialists by a detachments of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Angola.

The author of the article, Mr Asen Agov, writes that the three Bulgarian nationals kidnapped work in Angola together with about 200 other Bulgarian specialists in fulfilling the techno-scientific cooperation agreement signed by Bulgaria and Angola. Of the Bulgarian specialists working in Angola the greater part are teachers, 35 of them are specialists in agriculture, about 20 are physicians and a small group of them -- geologists.

The present incident, in which together with the three Bulgarians there have been kidnapped also Englishmen, Filipinoes, Zaireans, Portuguese nationals -- a total of 84 people, is the second one in the course of two months. In February 86 foreign specialists -- Englishmen, Portuguese citizens, Zaireans and of other nationalities were also kidnapped.

Mr Asen Agov joins the stand of some observers that the change in UNITA's strategy is bound up with the changes which occurred in the situation in the African Horn [as received]. The agreement has been signed by Angola and the North [as received] African Republic for pulling away of the two countries' troops along the border between Angola and Namibia, deprives the members of UNITA from having a stronghold on the very territory of Angola.

"Without a political base in Angola, UNITA, as it has been shown by the previous cases, does not have at its disposal any other means for exerting an influence on the international community but the force", writes the author, recalling the incident with the Czechoslovak citizens when UNITA, in order to let them free, demanded the release from prison of its members who were imprisoned for terrorism.

Mr Asen Agov gives a number of facts which produce evidence of UNITA's links, and personally of its leader Jonas Savimbi with the regime in Pretoria, which are supported by Washington, too.

"The racists in Pretoria and their main adherents in Washington have not given up their subversive activity carried out against independent Angola, despite the talks for peace in the Southern part of Africa", writes the author. Referring to some observers, he draws the attention to the campaign for UNITA's participation in ruling Angola which has recently been launched by the South African and U.S. propaganda machine. In the whole democratic world, including the United States, the instigators are brought to trial alongside with those who commit the crimes. Kidnapping is described as a crime, as terrorism", underlines in conclusion Mr Asen Agov.

DOYNOV, CSSR MINISTER DISCUSS MACHINE BUILDING

AU100956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and minister of machine building and electronics, received Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, on 9 April.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, certain issues of further developing ties in the sphere of machine building following from the document on basic trends in expanding and deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Bulgaria and the CSSR in 1985, signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, were discussed.

COUNCIL ACTS TO IMPROVE FRUIT, VEGETABLE SUPPLY

AU061520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a conference and discussed the problems connected with Sofia's regular supply of the necessary quantity of fruits and vegetables throughout the year. The conference was chaired by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Decisions were also made to create an appropriate organization that will meet the needs of Sofia's population with fruits and vegetables, according to the season. Particular attention was attached to improving the quality of the supplied goods. The competent organs were assigned to outline measures for expanding and improving the material-technical base of the trade network for selling fuits, vegetables, and flowers.

LEADERS ATTEND EVENTS, MEETINGS 2-7 APRIL

AU071934 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 2 to 7 April, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a literary meeting in Sofia. (0900 GMT 2 April) Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended a session of the Sofia People's Council dedicated to the "Day of Sofia -- 3 April.'' (1500 GMT 3 April)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended a celebration in Veliko Turnovo dedicated to the anniversary of the rebellion by Petur and Asen. (1730 GMT 3 April)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a session of the National Assembly Commission for Environmental Protection held in Sofia. (0900 GMT 3 April)

Todor Bozhinov, member of the CP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and raw material resources, attended a session of the Sofia People's Council dedicated to the "Day of Sofia -- 2 April." (1500 GMT 3 April) Bozhinov also attended an okrug conference in Pernik and visited some okrug plants. (1900 GMT 3 April) Bozhinov is also reported to have attended a plenum of the miners and metallurgists trade union held in Sofia. (1730 GMT 5 April)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended an okrug agricultural conference in Smolyan. (1730 GMT 4 April) Tsanov is also reported to have attended a celebration in Sofia dedicated to the anniversary of the trade union of the forest workers. (1730 GMT 5 April)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended the opening of a painters exhibition in Sofia. (1930 GMT 5 April) Yordanov is also reported to have attended a writers meeting in Sofia. (1730 GMT 6 April)

Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a celebration in Sofia marking the holiday of the health workers. (1730 GMT 6 April)

KAPEK-LED DELEGATION TO PRAGUE DAYS IN BERLIN

LD091827 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the capital city of Prague headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City CPCZ Committee, left for the GDR today to attend Prague Days in Berlin. A friendship train with 150 trade and youth union members for Prague from almost 40 plants, enterprises, and organizations, which have a twinning agreement with their partner organizations and plants in Berlin, also left for the GDR today.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD091207 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Miroslav Zavadil prior to his taking up the post of CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

BENEFITS, RISK IN HUNGARIAN FARM EXPERIMENT

AU021913 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 March on page 6 carries a 900-word article by Jaroslav Mazal, headlined "Stopover in Hernad," in which he describes a visit he made to that village with a population of some 3,000, located about 60 km northeast of Budapest.

According to Mazal, the Hernad Cooperative concentrates on animal production, specializing in raising pigs and poultry. In the seventies, Hernad was transformed into a sort of agro-industrial village: With the help of a bank credit, a large-scale poultry raising complex was built -- with brooders and poultry slaughtering, portioning, and packaging machinery. Most of the fodder comes from local sources. The current annual production capacity of the cooperative is 40,000 pigs and 12 million chickens, with a considerable part of production being exported.

"Good management, healty entrepreneurship, and the people's hard work have not remained without influence on the standard of living of their families," Mazal says, enumerating the blessings of the entrepreneurship: new family homes already built and others under construction, a number of cars, and other "traditional yardsticks" of good life.

Aladar Ackermann, economic deputy chairman of the cooperative, told Mazal the cooperative had "big plans" for expanding its poultry production, but lately credits have been hard to come by. The cooperative knew its members had money stashed away, and so, in order to expand production, it initiated an "interesting form of cooperation" with cooperative farmers and their private plots. The cooperative sells them all they need for private production, with the number of chickens and poultry raised being "practically unlimited." Some families raise several thousand chickens on their private plots every year, and sell most of them to the cooperative. The system is different from the so-called contractual fattening -- the cooperative farmer can sell his produce to anyone, Ackermann told Mazal, adding however that "we do not see in this form any ideal or future-oriented solution to our situation. At the moment, from our point of view, this is a temporary affair." The future lies in modern cooperative large-scale production, but since the cooperative was short of money for investment and could not get it, it has tried this system, Ackermann said.

For years the Hernad Cooperative was doing well; it exported its fowl and pigs, and private plots prospered. However, suddenly the situation on the world market for its produce took a turn for the worse. The prices of chickens dropped, the interest of importers declined, and difficulties with sales began.

"Well, life always brings problems. The experiment with stimulating and developing private plots as it is being practiced in the Hernad Cooperative, but also elsewhere in the Hungarian economy, has apparently given people scope for a feeling of greater self-realization, of a more active self-assertion. However, -- because all coins have two sides -- it has also brought some unpleasant risks. Thus, we left picturesque, hard-working Hernad with the wish that all the plans for the future of the optimistic cooperative farmers will be fulfilled," Mazai concludes his article.

SYRIAN TRADE MINISTER YASIN ARRIVES 9 APRIL

LD091214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade. He will discuss with Czechoslovak representatives questions of further developing trade cooperation between the two countries. He will also visit the 15th international consumer goods trade fair in Brno, where Syria will have its own stand for the second year in succession.

Talks With Urban

LD092055 Prague CTK in English 1834 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, [no date as received] (CTK) -- Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Salim Yasin was received here on Monday by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban. They discussed further development of Czechoslovak-Syrian trade and agreed that the present trade exchange was satisfactory. The ministers also reviewed ways of stepping up cooperation in the economic sphere. The Syrian minister arrived here earlier in the day, at Minister Urban's invitation.

STROUGAL MEETS CYPRIOT COMMERCE MINISTER

LD091839 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Yeoryios Andreou, minister of commerce and industry of the Republic of Cyprus in Hrzan Palace in Prague today. The federal premier underlined that relations between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Cyprus are broadening in all spheres and that this development serves as an example of peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems. He expressed support for UN resolutions unanimously advocating an independent, united, sovereign, and nonaligned Cyprus. Both representatives also discussed Czechoslovakia's participation in the industrialization of Cyprus and the imports of its goods for the needs of the Czechoslovak national economy.

COMMUNIST EDUCATION IN SHAPING WORLD OUTLOOK

AU051812 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Shaping the Communist Conviction"]

[Excerpts] Problems connected with shaping people's consciousness and conviction are becoming increasingly important in the present stage of the development of human society, in a stage that is characterized by the transition of mankind from capitalism to a socially just, classless society. This is the case because it is precisely the ideological sphere in which class struggle is most heavily concentrated and most acute.

The shaping and changing of man's consciousness is also required by the present stage of development and the further positive advancement of the socialist society. The nucleus of communist education is the shaping of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, which is the basis of a communist conviction, a communist mode of thinking, and a communist way of doing things. The effectiveness of this process depends, above all, on the systematic, comprehensive, and synthetic nature of educational influence. The unprecedented development of science at present and the unusual possibilities provided by the technical utilization of its results accentuate more than ever before the need to eliminate the possibilities of their purely pragmatic, "ideology-free" utilization.

The effectiveness of communist education at universities depends to a decisive degree on the adequate integration of the individual fields and subjects of study and of literally ever hour of tuition, but also of the system of extracurricular activities, into the entire complex of educational influence. Of decisive importance is the IMPLEMENTATION of this process as a UNITY [words in uppercase are printed in wide-spaced type] between the acquisition of knowledge, the shaping of conviction, and the encouragement of creative activity. This aspect is stressed in all party documents.

In world outlook education, it is impermissible to overestimate the automatic influence of positive transformations in the sphere of material well-being. It is necessary to realize that precisely the young generation tends to integrate them into a certain subdivision of its own value system. Young people usually lack what we call life experience, which acts as a natural regulator of the yardsticks of value.

Young people often view the values and gains of the new social system as something natural and self-evident and take them for granted, instead of viewing them as the result of selfless and tenacious human activity. From such a view of things there is only a small step to passivity, indifference, and the feeling that it is unnecessary to be active and to commit oneself. However, historical experience must not be conveyed verbally, it is not enough to merely "acquaint" young people with history. The method of actively involving young people in social events is far more effective from the educational point of view. Every generation, even if it creates and lives on the basis of historical experience, shapes and forms itself, as well as the world of its values, through its own activity in the period in which it itself lives.

We often come across cases of young people, including even university graduates, who do not regard social and political commitment as one of the fundamental dimensions of their existences as human beings or citizens. A certain role is naturally played in this respect by the criticial approach of every young generation toward that which was created before, by the tendency to generalize individual negative phenomena and to view them in an inadequate context. Therefore, there is need for a realistic, businesslike, and objective approach in evaluating the attained level in the development of socialist social relations. Socialism and the phenomena and events taking place in it must not be presented as something that is ready and absolutely perfect, but as a dynamic process, as a movement aimed at a fundamental change in the real conditions and possibilities of the development of human existence, as a movement that does not promise "paradise on earth" but a free life worthy of man, based on work and activity, as a movement whose ideals can be rached only by the intrinsic commitment of everyone according to his potentials and talents.

In exercising influence on young people in world outlook matters, it is necessary to consider to a far greater degree the problems of human existence, the "universal" values of being, the meaning of life, and human happiness, problems which are very close to young people and in which they are only beginning to orient themselves and to form their own opinions. Communist education at universities is a purposeful process, steered by state and party bodies. Its results are directly dependent on the personal commitment and interest of every individual participating in it.

FRG SECRET SERVICES STEP UP BORDER 'ESPIONAGE'

LD092214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Frankfurt/Main, 9 Apr (ADN) -- New plans for close cooperation between the Federal Border Protection Service and the FRG secret services are being drawn up in the Bonn Interior Ministry, reports FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU. These provide for the Federal border protection authorities to be given a new directive allowing them an "extended right to question" travelers. According to the newspaper, the new plans constitute a further extension of a "special directive on border control," which previously ordered the Federal border protection authorities to "register whole groups of persons, secretly photograph passports for the Federal Intelligence Service and delicately sound out travelers from or to the GDR." The FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU quotes a data protection expert as saying: "The Federal Border Protection Service is intended to observe travelers in other words with the eyes of an intelligence service."

The new Bonn Interior Ministry plans also to provide for the customs organs to be fully included in assisting the work of the secret services. The newspaper states: "Customs officials in the future are supposed to pass on reports to the secret services."

This constitutes a broad spectrum of "official assistance for the secret services," the paper continues. Travelers on their way to the GDR Writers' Union and the GDR Visual Artists' Union should also be reported. The same thing should apply to group travelers. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU describes the new directive planned by the Bonn Interior Ministry "as a return to the fatal dragnet methods of the earlier 'special directive on border control.'"

These revelations by the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU on the intensification of espionage against the GDR are in line with the practice which in recent times has been carried out quite openly. People leaving the GDR, for example, have been interrogated, according to both West German television and reports in several Western newspapers, about military information by the Federal Intelligence Service of all things. The fact that anyone who gets involved in making statements to the Federal Intelligence Service is guilty of espionage for a foreign power, for which he can be prosecuted, is something these people have apparently forgotten.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS LIBYA, MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI

For Tripoli reportage on the visit to Libya of Minister of National Defense Dobri Dzhurov, including reports on his arrival on 7 April, his meetings with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Brigadier Abu Bakir Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, his tour of an industrial fair in Tripoli, and his departure on 9 April, see the Northern Africa section of the 10 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMITTEE PROTESTS INTERFERENCE IN NICARAGUA

LD091756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR Solidarity Committee strongly protests the mining of Nicaraguan ports and the increasing air attacks on Nicaraguan territory by the CIA-controlled and CIA-financed Somoza gangs.

A statement published in Berlin today points out that aggressive actions carried out by the United States against free Nicaragua have reached a new, very dangerous stage.

By massively violating universally recognized norms of international law, the U.S. Administration is trying to divert Nicaragua from its course of development based on democracy, national independence, and social progress. This policy of force again shows the world that the threat to peace emanates from Washington. The GDR population is following the growing U.S. military presence in Central America with great concern. The latest grant of million-dollar credits for the terror regime in El Salvador and for subversive CIA activities against Nicaragua intensifies this concern. The undeclared war by the United States and its henchmen against an internationally respected member of the international community must come to a halt. Nicaragua has the right to live in peace and security, the statement says.

MEDICINE, CONSUMER GOODS AGREEMENTS WITH LAOS

LD091746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- An agreement between the governments of the GDR and Laos on GDR aid for Laos in 1984 was signed in Berlin today. The document was signed by GDR Deputy Premier Manfred Flegel and the first deputy chairman of the Lao State Planning Commission, Kamphet Phengmuang.

A government agreement on setting up workshops in Laos in 1984-85, as well as a corresponding implementation agreement between the appropriate ministries of the two countries, were also signed. The provisions of the agreement, to be financed by GDR donations, include supplying vital goods such as medicines and medical equipment, training Lao cadres, the deployment of GDR specialists in Laos, and assistance in the production of consumer goods in Laos.

Manfred Flegal descrived the agreements as an expression of fraternal relations and socialist internationalism. Khamphet Phengmuang expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity aid and described it as important support for Laos on its road to socialism.

NAUMANN, KAPEK ADDRESS PRAGUE DAYS RALLY

LD092109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr (ADN) -- The "Prague Days" in Berlin opened today with a friendship rally. Berlin Mayor Erhard Krack welcomed a delegation of the Prague CPCZ committee, headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee.

In speeches to workers from Berlin and Prague, Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED Executive Committee and Antonin Kapek paid tribute to the successful development of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples. They stressed their firm determination to do everything possible, alongside the Soviet Union, to continue to strengthen socialism and secure peace.

The Prague Days in Berlin are taking place at a time when the international situation has been extremely aggravated by the aggressive circles of imperialism, Antonin Kapek said, and when the friendship between the socialist states and their alliance are consequently gaining highly topical importance. The rally was followed by a cultural program by artists from the CSSR and the GDR.

CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE GROUP BEGINS SESSION

LD092232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2017 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Dresden, 9 Apr (ADN) -- A meeting of the working group of the Christian Peace Conference (CFK) opened in Herrnhut, Dresden Bezirk on Monday. The meeting, being held under the motto "Exacerbated threat of war -- intensified peace work," is in preparation for the 6th all-Christian peace assembly in Prague from 2 to 7 July 1985. The working committee is the highest body of this international peace movement, which has been at work for more than 25 years and is based in Prague.

Those participating in the Herrnhut meeting, which will end Friday, include theologians and Christian representatives, among whom are CFK President Bishop Dr Karoly Toth, secretary general pastor Dr Lubomir Mirejovsky, Metropolitan Dr Filaret of Kiev and Galicia, Prof Russel Chandran of India, the secretary general of the Council of Angolan Churches, Daniel Ntoni-Nzinga, and Prof Dr Sergio Arce-Martinez of Cuba.

The vice president of the CFK GDR regional committee, Prof Dr Gerhard Bassarak, cordially welcomed the state secretary for church affairs, Klaus Gysi, as well as other guests to the opening session. On behalf of the GDR government Klaus Gysi welcomed the participants from some 30 countries and West Berlin. He expressed his certainty that the meeting would make a contribution to peace. The director of the evangelical Moravian church, Christian Mueller, conveyed greetings to the participants from the GDR federation of evangelical churches.

The Christian peace conference is a world church movement which reflects the responsibility of Christians for peace, social justice, and a dignified life for all.

BISHOP URGES CATHOLICS NOT TO HIDE AS CHRISTIANS

DW100909 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Apr 84 p 8

[Excerpt] Erfurt/Bonn, KNA -- The Catholics in central Germany have been urged by Bishop Joachim Wanke, apostolic administrator in Erfurt and Meiningen, "not to hide as Christians." In a pastoral letter for Lent, Warnke encouraged the faithful in questions of daily life "not to necessarily orient themselves toward the majority of people." He recommended "determination when the commandment of God is involved, but mutual tolerance when responsible but differing viewpoints are possible."

DISEASE CENTER ACCIDENT ON RIEMS 'KEPT SECRET'

DW091509 Bonn DIE WELT in German 9 Mar 84 p 1

[Werner Kahl report]

[Excerpts] Bonn -- An environmental accident of yet unknown proportions occurred at the "GDR" Animal Disease Research Center on the Baltic Sea island of Riems in Greifswald Bay. During work with extremely dangerous strains of virus, sewage from a contagion rea escaped. The incident, which has been kept secret by East Berlin and which could also affect agriculture in FRG areas near the zonal border, was confirmed to DIE WELT on the basis of findings available in Bonn.

It is unknown which viruses and test materials were being experimented with on the day of the accident.

The Eastern quarantine authorities imposed a quarantine on the island and issued a ban on entries and exits until decontamination measures have been completed.

The news blackout has meanwhile caused rumors among the people along the southern coast of Ruegan and Usedom near Riems about the danger of contamination of fish and people swimming in the Baltic as a result of the viruses that were released.

GERSTNER: CONSUMER GOODS INCREASE REMARKABLE

DW091433 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpt] The increase in consumer goods production is particularly remarkable. During the first 3 months of this year, the supply of finished products to the people rose by 6.5 percent. The substantial increase in our consumer goods production is an important point of our economic strategy. The orientation toward a rapid increase in our consumer goods industry is a decision on principle and one of the most important structural changes in our industry. In the future, efficient consumer goods production will be a decisive characteristic of GDR industry, as was expounded and explained in detail at the sixth and seventh plenums last year.

The expansion of comsumer goods production capacities is in full swing in all industrial branches. It is necessary for the combines and factories producing consumer goods to expand their production. Moreover, the enterprises producing means of production must also take up and rapidly increase the production of consumer goods. These enterprises have set the target of 5 percent of their total production for consumer goods.

There are two reasons for boosting the production of consumer goods. On the one hand, there is an interest in supplying the people, whose demands for high-quality technical consumer goods have been rising considerably. On the other, our experience over the past 2 years, and not least of all our experience at the recent Leipzig fairs, has shown that high-quality consumer goods are also much in demand on the world market. The emphasis on consumer goods production does not specify any type of consumer goods, but high-quality technical consumer goods which are produced with modern technology.

FELIPE: CATTLE, MILK, EGGS TARGETS SURPASSED

DW301218 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Rudi Wangermein reportage on delegates' conference of the GDR's Scientific Society for Veterinary Medicine held on 29 March 1984 at Berin Congress Hall]

[Excerpts] The conference came to a close a few minutes ago. In his closing speech Prof Dr (Guenter Heider), the reelected president of the Scientific Society for Veterinary Medicine, stressed that the more than 7,000 members of the society will fulfill their tasks honorably. It was a very busy day for the 870 delegates, who were in a position to show a good performance record. However, in view of this record they also had to phrase and stipulate new tasks and targets.

In close cooperation with cooperative farmers and agricultural workers in livestock production the veterinary medicine workers have a substantial share in our Republic's high amount of sound livestock.

It is fully justified to say that the altogether 16,000 veterinary workers have actively contributed to shaping the socialist society. To be sure, animal health is the principal concern of their activities. However, it was also appreciated here that more than 30 million examinations of slaughter cattle and foodstuffs were made in 1983 alone so that the people can be supplied with high-quality foodstuffs.

Many suggestions were made during the discussion in the afternoon, when Comrade Werner Felfe also spoke. The Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee said, among other things:

[Begin Felfe recording] At the 7th meeting of the Central Committee it was stressed once again that the socialist agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs industry, which form part of the national economy, are aimed at consistently implementing the economic strategy of our party and at making an even greater contribution toward enhancing our economy's performance strength. We know that this places high demands on the creativeness of our cooperative farmers and workers, our managers and scientists, including our veterinary medicine workers.

At the same time, the results achieved in our work make us optimistic with regard to solving the tasks set by our party for the future. thus -- to mention only a few examples -- thanks to the diligent and creative initiative, the 1983 national economy's plan targets in slaughter cattle, milk, and eggs were fulfilled and partly surpassed. A good start was also achieved in 1984. Thus, for instance, by the end of March slaughter cattle production increased by 13.2 percent and milk production by 9 percent, as compared to the same period of the preceding year. Livestock were increased according to plan. Good results were achieved in cattle breeding and in decreasing animal losses -- results which not least are attributable to our veterinarians.

Thus, in 1983 breeding, 100 calves per 100 cows were achieved for the first time on a GDR average. This target was even surpassed by six bezirke. The hitherto highest result in our Republic was also achieved with 19.7 young pigs reared per sow after the first brood.

I also want to point out that we do not overlook the fact that not all collectives have contributed yet to these good results. What matters now in the socialist competition is to resolutely continue the struggle for a high degree of plan fulfillment in honor of the GDR's 35th anniversary and to open up new reserves in new dimensions so as to implement our party's economic strategy. We are convinced that to this end veterinary workers will contibute successfully with all their strength, knowledge, and abilities. [end recording]

BRIEFS

POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation of the council for promoting the trade unions of the light industry of the Polish People's Republic, headed by its deputy chairman, Stanislaw Szumpich, is now in the GDR to acquaint itself with the work of the trade unions in universally strengthening the republic. The Polish delegation will study the rights and work of the GDR trade unions in further shaping the developed socialist society. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

SPRING CULTIVATION PROGRESS -- To date, cooperative peasants have sown summer grain on 489,883 hectares; that, is 92.2 percent of the planned area. Other major tasks in the spring cultivation are the sowing of sugar beets on 241,000 hectares and the planting of potatoes. In some areas the planting of outdoor vegetables has begun. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

KADAR, LOSONCZI MEET OUTGOING SRV ENVOY

LD092140 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI) -- At the end of his term Bui Tan Linh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic to Hungary, has paid a farewell visit on Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

ACZEL-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FINLAND

LD091905 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Helsinki, April 9 (MTI) -- As reported, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and his delegation Monday left for Finland on an invitation extended to him by the Communist Party of Finland and the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

At the Helsinki airport, Gyorgy Aczel and his party were met by Arvo Aalto, general secretary of the Communist Party of Finland, Olavi Poikolainen, secretary for foreign affairs, and Lauri Kangas, secretary of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. Also present was Frigyes Puja, Hungary's ambassador to Finland.

VATICAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST FOR VISIT

LD071046 Vatican City International Service in Hungarian 0345 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, apostolic nuncio in charge of special affairs, arrived in the Hungarian capital on Friday morning, 6 April. The apostolic diplomat was accompanied by John Bukovsky, [words indistinct] monk, member of the Council of Public Affairs of the Church. During his 1 week stay in Hungary, Archbishop Poggi will meet local church leaders and government representatives.

After his stay in the Vatican, Cardinal Laszlo Lekai returned to Hungary on Friday morning.

CARDINAL LEKAI LAUDS STATE'S CHURCH POLICY

AU061033 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 6 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Vienna/Budapest (CATHOLIC PRESS SERVICE) -- In an interview given to the CATHOLIC PRESS SERVICE [KATHPRESS] Hungarian Cardinal Laszlo Lekai has made the most positive assessment to date of the Hungarian Government's church policy: "The times of attempts to radically do away with the church are over," the primate stressed during a recent visit to Vienna. He thus noted a clear change in Budapest's attitude.

Lekai conceded that the church and the communist regime naturally continue to have contrary interests but, he says, this is manifesting itself increasingly "in different forms" in the Kadar era. There are still "certain difficulties," but it is evident that efforts are being made to solve them peacefully. In accordance with Kadar's principle -- "whoever is not against us, is with us" -- the work of religious citizens in Hungary, if it is well performed, is assessed and appreciated as "work for socialism," the cardinal declared.

Lekai described as an exceedingly positive development the possibility of using lay catechists for religious teaching. Another step forward, he said, is the fact that it is now possible to do this teaching outside of the churches, at the priests' houses, and to set up a house of spiritual growth [exerzitienhaus] as well as a church-operated old-age home.

According to the primate, the admission of religious orders is still a pending question between the church and the state, the state itself being still undecided in this difficult field. Talks are currently underway on the establishment of a new women's order that will mainly be used for social services. Here the church is thinking of "something completely new" such as, for example, a secular institute.

The response evoked by the "Basic Communities" initiated by Piarist Father Gyorgy Bulanyi is for Lekai an indication that interest in religion is growing. The cardinal believes, however, that "there is much going in the wrong direction" around the priest, whom he has suspended.

SOVIET ES 1045.01 COMPUTER INSTALLED IN BUDAPEST

WA091200 Budapest SZAMITASTECHNIKA in Hungarian Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The first Soviet ES 1045.01 has been put into operation amid considerable ceremony at the Csalogany headquarters of SZAMALK [Computer Technology Applications Enterprise] in Budapest. According to Janos Juhar, managing director of SZAMALK, delivery of the system provides the opportunity for new applications and services. Also present at the ceremony was Viktor Otcheretyin, Soviet commercial representative to Hungary, who stressed the importance of the Hungarian-Soviet computer and microelectronics agreements. He said that 400 Hungarian 1010 and 1011 systems are operating in the USSR while Hungary operates 200 Soviet systems. He added that although trade in computer equipment will amount to 160 million-170 million rubles in 1984, it could quadruple through increased trade of parts and components thereby saving both parties substantial amounts of convertible currency. This shipment of SZAMALK will be followed by additional deliveries this year.

The ES 1045.01 is the first large dialogue-oriented computer in Hungary. Its hardware and software architecture and designed for extremely reliable operation. All requirements for modern data processing in dialogue mode are available through virtual memory handling, advanced diagnostic and self correcting hard and software components, high operating speed combined with opportunities provided by modern operating systems as well as the various target-oriented data bases.

The capacity of the central unit is a one plus three M byte, semiconductor store. This is linked to a four-block and two byte multiplexer channel. The present capacity of the direct-access, backup stores (ES 5667 and 5067.02) is 8000 M bytes. According to plan, this can be increased to 2G bytes. ES 5025.03 type 800/1600 bpi magnetic tapes, two ES 6019 punch card readers, two 7033 line printers and a 60-terminal subsystem belong to the system. Of these, the intention is to operate 32 (from the USSR and Poland) as local terminals. The operating speed of the central unit is 800,000 operations per second.

Efficient functioning of the system is supported by the OS 6.1 operating system, the OS/VSI and DOS/VS-based operating system, the GUTS time-sharing system, the Shadow-II TAF [remote date processing] monitor, the IDMS data base management system, translation programs and modern TAF access modes.

By putting the large system into operation, SZAMALK intends to foster widespread use of ES computers in the dialogue mode and to provide the possibility of managing large data bases. The system is compatible with the first and second ES computer series. An ES 1035 system is also in operation at the computer center.

VARKONYI RECEIVES NEW CONSUL TO TRANSYLVANIA

AU311449 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Mar 84 p 20

[Text] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi received Domokos Vekas, accredited head consul of the Hungarian People's Republic to Cluj, Romania, who is leaving soon for this post.

VILLAGE MEETINGS COMPLAIN OF SHORTCOMINGS

LD281553 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] An MTI report summarizing the experiences of village meetings held recently in the country says that transport, electricity and water services, the food retail trade and building materials supply have been criticized so far.

People in Baracska, Fejer County, have complained, for example, that the train station was closed in the village without questioning the inhabitants and the local council. In Alsoszentivan people have said that the village has remained without any means of public transport because the bus line Sarbogard-Dunafoldvar has been closed. The Fejer County People's Control Committee has promised to investigate the public transport situation in the county.

In several settlements in Baranya County and Vas County people called attention to the fact that the electricity supply often fails. People complained that street lighting is poor in the whole of Baranya County. In small settlements of Vas County people complained that AFESZ shops for industrial goods have been made into food shops, which makes the purchase of household goods more difficult and demands further travel. At the same time the range of choice in food shops is rather poor; it is almost impossible to buy meat products in them. In several settlements in Baranya and Vas Counties there is no piped water yet. People in Baranya County's villages have decided to form water associations. At the same time people in Vas County have complained that households must contribute 25-30,000 forints to the development of the local water system.

Building materials supply is a nationwide problem, and almost all village meetings have raised this subject. It has been said among other things that people buying bricks must wait in line 6-8 months, and the number of goods in short supply is extremely high.

TU LEADERS DISCUSS PRICES, WAGES WITH GOVERNMENT

LD062017 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Trade unions appreciate the continuous supply of goods, but in deciding on prices they expect more thoughtfulness from the enterprises and they demand more effective control from state organs. This stand was conveyed by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT], and General Secretary Lajos Mehes, to Premier Gyorgy Lazar at the talks between leaders of SZOT and the government. At the talks the economic results of the first quarter year were evaluated and it was noted that production, in its entirety, grew at the planned rate but exports fell below expectation.

This is all the more unfortunate because enterprises can operate under better conditions than before due to the government having made possible, at the initiative from the trade unions, the introduction of wage forms which provide more incentive than before.

Representatives of the Council of Ministers asked for the assistance of trade unions to prevent enterprises paying out more wages than before without results in return, thus upsetting the balance between available goods and spending power. The trade unions, on the other hand, consider that more decisive measures are necessary for strengthening contract discipline between enterprises and for enhancing democracy at the work place.

PRICE SYSTEM ADJUSTMENTS, IMPORT CONTROL REVIEW

LD091315 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The reform arguments are well known in Hungary. In the March issue of VALOSAG [REALITY], Bela Csikos-Nagy, [chairman of the National Materials and Prices Office] expressed his opinion about the reform process thus far and about what further steps he thinks are necessary.

The chairman of the National Materials and Prices Office replied to 10 questions which he had chosen and defined. Due to the complexity of problems and shortage of time, we cannot mention all of them, but we can cover some, albeit in an arbitrary fashion, and we do this with the assistance of a review of the article by Istvan Szollos [Budapest radio correspondent].

[Szollos] Beginning this year the shaping of prices in Hungary has been changed in those areas where balanced supply-demand relations have developed. This decision has been interpreted by many as proof that the world market pricing system introduced in 1980 has failed. According to the stand taken by Csikos-Nagy this is a misunderstanding of the issues.

The concept of world market pricing was advocated in the 1960's by some Polish and Hungarian economists, arguing that if producer prices are calculated according to world market prices, then the effectiveness of domestic production can be compared with that of the external one. Based on this argument, in 1980 the Hungarian economy took two steps.

First, we adjusted the domestically set prices of energy resources and industrial raw materials to world market prices. Second, we introduced an export-following price system in the exporting processing industries, which meant that we did not adjust the domestic (?product) prices to the world market prices but rather the average enterprise efficiency to export profitability. With this export-following price system we have simulated a competitive price system where the limits are two-fold; the export profitability and the export price level are being affected.

(?For) the forthcoming years, a three-phase timetable has been worked out for the Hungarian price system. In the first phase, the shaping of prices following export prices is being effected, unchanged, with double limits. In the second phase, the profitability limit is removed, while in the third, price formation takes place in the framework of an agreement between the buyer [as heard] and the consumer.

It would be difficult to dismiss with a few sentences the subject of import control, the new track of economic growth and that of capital supplies whose issues are interconnected. Currently the Hungarian economy is endeavoring to maintain solvency. We have reined in economic growth because in the given production structure this would lead to a growth in imports which we cannot balance with export surplus.

Along with the constraint in economic growth we are compelled to have import control. The biggest problem of the Hungarian economy today is the coordination between import substitution and advancement of exports. Restraining imports is based on an administrative limit which preserves production structure. We are looking for the way to solve this contradiction. Naturally, the new economic track has clarified elements as well which are, primarily; energy management, economic use of raw materials, and utilization of waste material. Technological changes designed to save energy and materials in the given production structure also improve the competitive ability of our economy, but this in only part of the situation, emphasized Bela Csikos-Nagy, one quarter of Hungary's industrial capacity is left unused because the price of energy and material imports necessary for its operation is higher than the export price of the produced goods.

On the other hand, transformation of the production structure means the import of capital, and the supply of capital is closely aligned to the issue of external debts. Hungary's net indebtedness is not large, but it is unfavorable so that, within it, short-term debts are numerous while the renewal of short-term foreign credits does not go as smoothly as before. Hungary, therefore, is compelled to produce, in its foreign trade, enough export surplus not only to pay for the interest of existing debts but to reduce the amount of the debt itself.

MARJAI'S COLLECTED WORKS ON ECONOMY REVIEWED

AU051954 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian on 4 April on page 7 carries a 1,750-word Gabor Toth review, entitled "On the Path of the Reform," of a collection of 27 articles and speeches by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, between 1975 and 1983, which was recently published in book form by the Kossuth publishers under the title "The Equilibrium, Realism, and the Reform."

At the beginning, Toth tells of a meeting between Marjai and a "delegation of American journalists" in 1981, at which Marjai, in reply to a question by TIME Magazine editor Paul C. Sheeline, refuted the contention that the promotion of small and medium-size enterprises means a "return to capitalism" and asserted that endeavors to that end were "within the framwork af socialism" and "did not weaken, but strengthened socialism."

Toth quotes Marjai as saying that 'the path of socialism is a series of reforms." He calls the book's title "apt," and noted that of the three concepts constituting the title of the book "equilibrium figures in it the most frequently," the "greatest emphasis" is on reality, and "the style of the book is the most nuanced when our deputy premier speaks of the reform." Toth presumes that the reason for the latter is the fact that "many unfortunate misunderstandings also were attached to our reform endeavors at that time and it was just about then -- at the end of 1978 -- that a course modification took place in our life and outlook that took us back to our original intentions of 1968." He cites Marjai's remarks about economic macromanagement to the effect that " we must adhere to the realities. We must not revert to any kind of a direct element of management." However, "we cannot proceed, either, in the direction of some abstract, idealistic, and nonexistent solution, one that can be made to operate only under imaginary conditions. We must remain free from any manner of economic-political dogmas and fashions."

Toth reviews at length Marjai's criticism of enterprise managers as well as errors and weaknesses of macromanagement and the "central thought" of the book, Marjai's recurring contention that "intellectual creative power" constitutes the most fundamental productive force."

EFFICIENCY OF LARGE ENTERPRISES EXAMINED

LD091835 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI) -- The efficiency of trusts and large enterprises has come into the focus of attention during preparations for the development of economic management, and the organizational system of companies and the required changes is a subject of wide-ranging debate in the press.

Between 1960 and 1980 the number of state-run industrial companies decreased from 863 to 702, industrial cooperatives from 882 to 670, and small companies with a maximum workforce of 50 from 108 to 36. Simultaneously the number of large enterprises which have a workforce of over 10,000, increased from 8 to 14. Forty per cent of the overall industrial workforce was employed at 49 companies, which gave rise to monopoly situations in several branches. Mergers were carried out partly out of an economic necessity and partly in order to facilitate ministerial management of companies during the gradual elimination of the over-centralized planning system.

Over several years, however, large companies have been seen to be less able to adapt to the changing market. The transfer of profit from efficient units to lame duck trusts and large companies led to selection, and since 1980, some 40 large enterprises and trusts have been broken up into 300 independent small and medium companies.

Inefficient companies are no longer subsidized by the state and the transfer of production means to efficient units is encouraged. Last year the Skala Coop Joint Company took over the knitwear factory of Kiskunhalas and the [word indistinct] radio and electronic company the hat factory. Credits for the Tungsram lamp factory (workforce 24,000) have been rescheduled on the condition that a realistic long-term plan should be worked out and progress reports regularly submitted.

Inefficiency, however, is not characteristic of every large company. The RABA Hungarian wagon and machine factory of Gyor (work force 10,000) has an annual production value of 20,000 million forints and with its manufacture of lorries, lorry and bus undercarriages and engines and export of more than 60 per cent of total output, profit last year amounted to 2,500 million forints. Products of the Videoton Electronics Company (workforce 18,000) are exported to over 50 countries. The R-10 computers and their versions have been successfully tested in the CMEA unified computer system and its black-and-white television sets are in use in several countries. The 1983 profit was 1,700 million forints.

In view of the [word indistinct] of managerial work last year a competitive system for the appointment of company managers was introduced. So far managers of 11 industrial companies have gained the post by competition.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT

Arrive 10 April

LD081144 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0956 GMT on 9 April begins a live relay from Warsaw's Okecie Airport on the arrival of an Angolan delegation led by President Jose dos Santos. The reporter begins by saying that the Angolan aircraft has just landed. He describes the scene and presents a profile of President dos Santos.

At 1001 GMT the reporter says President dos Santos has appeared at the door of the aircraft and is greeted by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. The Angolan delegation, which includes Afonso Domingos van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Labor Party Central Committee responsible for foreign relations; Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs; Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade; and [name indistinct], deputy governor of the National Bank of Angola, is greeted by Stefan Olszowski, Jozef Czyrek, and Stanislaw Gucwa.

At 1005 GMT the Polish and the Angolan state anthems are played and Dos Santos, together with Jaruzelski and Jablonski, inspects the honor guard. At 1008 GMT Dos Santos is welcomed by other representatives of the Polish Government, by the authorities of Warsaw City, and by the diplomatic corps. The honor guard begins its march past at 1010 GMT and the live relay ends.

Leaders, Teams Open Talks

LD092202 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpts] At the invitation of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, a party and state delegation from the Angolan People's Republic, led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of Angola, has arrived in Poland for an official visit of friendship.

A meeting was held in the party Central Committee building between General Jaruzelski and Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The two leaders discussed issues concerning bilateral relations and the international situation. Talks also began in teams. The work of the team for internal matters and party work is being chaired jointly by Jozef Czyrek and Afonso van Dunem. The team for international politics is jointly chaired by Stefan Olszowski and Paulo Teixeira Jorge. The team for economic cooperation, whose work is coordinated on the Polish side by Janusz Obodowski, is debating in two working teams: a subteam for foreign trade jointly chaired by Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Ismael Martins, and a subteam for financial matters chaired by Witold Bien and Mario Alfredo da Fonseca Sotto Maior Pizarro.

Dinner Held

LD092254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Angolan leader was decorated with the Great Banner of the Order of Merit of the PPR. The ceremony took place in the Palace of the Council of Ministers, with the participation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the act of decoration was performed by Henryk Jablonski.

During the dinner given in honor of the leader of Angola, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jose Eduardo dos Santos made speeches. Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the visit by the Angolan party and state delegation is an important event for the development of the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples. In his speech Jose Eduardo dos Santos devoted much time to the international situation, stressing that the preservation of peace and security in the world is an imperative of the first order.

ELECTORAL REGULATIONS FOR PZPR DELEGATES, BODIES

AU061000 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 28 Mar 84 pp 13-15

["Electoral Regulations for PZPR Delegates, Authorities, and Control Bodies" adopted by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates on 18 March]

[Text] I. Organizational Rules

1. The following may take part in a congress: delegates chosen during a precongress conference who have the right to vote; and members of central authorities whose terms of office are ending, party members invited by the PZPR Central Committee, and other guests acting as observers, all of whom participate in an advisory capacity.

The following will take part in conferences: In a voting capacity, delegates; and in an advisory capacity, members of executive bodies whose terms of office are ending, representatives of supreme party authorities, invited party activists, and other persons. The total number of nondelegates should not exceed one-third the total number of delegates.

2. Conferences and meetings are led by elected presidiums, and meetings of primary and district party organizations with up to 15 members and candidate members are led by their elected chairmen. Representatives of supreme party cells are to be invited to sit with the conference presidium; they will direct the talks together with the remainder of the presidium.

3. Conferences are to elect the following commissions from among delegates:

A commission for resolutions and conclusions whose task is to work out conclusions stemming from the discussions during the conference and to present them in the form of a draft resolution or draft action program for approval by the conference.

A commission for resolutions and conclusions is also to be elected at meetings of primary and district party organizations.

An election commission whose task is to propose candidates for authorities and control bodies and candidates for delegates.

A mandate commission whose task is to check the list of people present and the relevant documents concerning the election of delegates, and to confirm that the conference may legally proceed.

4. Mandate and election commissions may also be elected at meetings of primary and district party organizations consisting of more than 100 members and candidate members. In these meetings, the legality of the meeting is determined by its presidium or by its chairman on the basis of the list of people present.

Congresses and conferences at all levels may proceed when two-thirds of delegates are present. Meetings of primary and district party bodies may proceed when over 50 percent of their members are present.

Each congress decides individually about the type of bodies present at the conference and their tasks.

II. Election of Authorities, Control Bodies, and Delegates

A. Electoral Rules

5. PZPR members have the right to elect and be elected as delegates to authorities and control bodies.

Either full or restricted [bierne] rights to vote in primary and district party organizations are held by all their members, and during congresses and conferences by all delegates. In addition, the following also have the right to be candidates subject to a numerical limit fixed by the congress: members of party committee executive bodies, of auditing commissions, and of party control commissions whose terms of office are ending; party members recommended by a supreme party committee or by one whose term of office is ending; and party military men who have been recommended by a relevant party committee of the Polish Army.

6. All party authorities and their executive bodies, auditing and party control commissions, and committees of delegates at congresses and conferences are to be elected by secret ballot with an unlimited number of candidates. The number of candidates must exceed the number of persons elected.

Conferences and meetings are to determine the procedure for electing candidates to authorities and control bodies and candidates for the post of delegate, and they may establish the number of candidates.

7. Each congress individually determines the number of members and candidate members in the Central Committee, Politburo, Central Committee Secretariat, Central Auditing Commission, and Central Party Control Commission, as well as the number of members of their presidiums.

Conferences and meetings determine the number of members of authorities and control bodies according to the rules of these electoral regulations (points 30 and 37).

8. The term of office for central party authorities and control bodies is 5 years. The term of office for voivodship, rural, urban-rural, urban, district, and factory authorities and control bodies and that of primary and district party organization bodies is 2 and 1/2 years.

9. An office gained as a result of an election to an executive body (executive board in the case of committees and presidium in the case of party control commissions and auditing commissions) may be held continuously for not more than two terms of office. This does not apply to primary and district party organization bodies.

In justified cases, a conference may decide by a majority of two-thirds and by secret ballot that the following office holders be retained for a further term of office: committee first secretaries, executive body members and committee secretaries, chairmen of control bodies, and members of control body presidiums.

A candidate may stand for the same office he has already held in an executive body after an interval lasting one term of office.

The tenure of party authorities of all levels is reckoned from the Ninth PZPR Congress.

10. One may not be a candidate for a party authority and a party control body on the same level at the same time. However, one may be a candidate for a party authority and control body at different levels, and one may also be candidate for the post of delegate.

11. Party members with an uncompleted party punishment, those who have been reprimanded, and those that have been reprimanded and warned that their party role will terminate may not be candidates for party authorities and control bodies or for the post of delegate.

12. Every candidature should be a willful one. A proposed candidate is to give consent to the candidature before being placed on the voting list.

13. At primary and district party organization meetings at which no electoral commissions are appointed, lists of candidates are to be determined on the basis of individual proposals by party members.

14. If an objection is voiced against any proposed candidate, delegates (members in the case of primary and district party organization meetings) are to decide by means of open ballot and following discussion whether the candidate should be included in the list of candidates. A candidate against whom no objection has been voiced is placed on the list without a vote.

15. After the candidatures have been discussed and recorded, separate voting lists are to be prepared for members of authorities, members of control bodies, and delegates for higher-level conferences. Every list is to contain the names of the candidates in alphabetical order.

Returning Committees

16. After the list of candidates for a congress has been determined, conferences and meetings are to appoint a returning commission by open ballot. Its members may not be candidates for party authorities and control bodies or candidates for the post of delegate. Congresses, conferences, and meetings are to determine the number of members in the committee. Delegates (in the case of meetings, members of primary and district party organizations) are to submit proposals concerning the committee's composition.

The returning committee's task is to prepare voting lists of candidates in alphabetical order, conduct the voting, and present its results.

Voting

17. Voting takes place for individual candidates. One leaves the names of those for whom one is voting on the voting list. But any excess in the number of candidates over the number of members of authorities and control bodies as determined by a congress, conference, or meeting must be deleted. In the case of voting for delegates, any excess in the number of delegates over the number of delegates established on the basis of the rules of representation must be deleted.

18. Those who have received a majority vote from among of all valid votes are regarded as having been elected to authorities and control bodies and elected as delebates. The number of members of authorities and control bodies must equal the number established by a resolution of a congress, conference, or meeting, and the number of delegates must equal the number established by the rules of repesentation.

19. If two or more candidates receive the same number of votes and over 50 percent of all valid votes, and the established number of members of party authorities, control bodies, or delegates is thereby exceeded, another vote is to be carried out. In such a case, the names of all those who have received the same number of votes are to be listed on ballot papers in alphabetical order.

20. If the required number of votes is received by fewer candidates than the established number of members of authorities, party bodies, and delegates, supplementary voting is to be carried out. In this case, the names of those who have received the most votes are listed on the ballot paper, and up to 50 percent more names may be listed than the number of seats available.

21. A vote is to be regarded as invalid if a voter has handed in a ballot paper on which the number of undeleted names exceeds the established number of members of authorities, control bodies, and delegates to be elected.

22. After the vote the returning commission is to count the votes and prepare a protocol. The protocol is to be signed by all members of the returning commission. The commission is to present a report at a congress, conference, or meeting containing the number of votes received by each candidate and the names of those who have been elected.

Candidatures not reported at a congress, conference, or meeting and contained on a ballot paper are not considered when counting the votes.

23. Voting documents -- voting lists, commission reports, and conference protocols -- are retained by a newly elected committee, executive body, or secretary of a primary or district party organization until the next conference or meeting. Congress documents are retained by the Central Committee.

24. On instruction from the executive bodies of high-level committees, auditing commissions are to confirm that the elections have been conducted correctly. If it is determined that they have been conducted incorrectly, the executive committee of a voivodship committee decides that the election should be invalidated and a new one held.

On instructions from the Central Committee Politburo, the Central Auditing Commission is to confirm that elections have been conducted in accordance with the rules for electing authorities and control bodies at voivodship level. If it is determined that they have been conducted incorrectly, the Politburo decides that the election should be invalidated and a new one held.

B. Delegates to Congresses and Accountability-Election Conferences

25. Delegates to congresses are to be appointed by party conferences in voivodships, factories, schools, and inside the Polish Armed Forces. The Central Committee determines the rules of representation for delegates. A party member of not less than 5 years standing may be a congress delegate.

Delegates to voivodship conferences are to be appointed by rural, urban-rural, urban, and district conferences, as well as by those factory conferences which have the right to vote directly for delegates to a PZPR congress. All of this is subject to the rules of representation determined by a voivodship committee.

Delegates to rural, urban-rural, urban, and district conferences are to be appointed by factory, primary, and district party organizations in accordance with the rules of representation determined by the relevant committee.

Delegates to factory conferences are to be appointed by primary and district party organizations according to the rules of representation determined by a factory committee.

The number of conference delegates should be as follows:

factory, rural, urban-rural, urban, and district conferences: up to 200;

urban and district conferences in party organizations numbering over 10,000 members and candidate members: up to 300;

voivodship conferences in party organizations numbering under 30,000 members and candidate members: up to 300; in the case of those organizations numbering from 30,000 to 80,000 members and candidate members: up to 350; and in the case of organizations numbering over 80,000 members and candidate members: up to 400.

26. In those primary party organizations whose membership is less than the number provided for by the rules of representation, delegates are appointed during general meetings of primary party organizations or during a joint meeting of representatives of these organizations according to the rules defined by a high-level committee. The executive bodies of supreme party committees are to decide in these matters.

27. Primary party organizations which are part of a particular milieu committee are to appoint delegates to district or urban conferences and to milieu conferences directly.

C. Authorities and Control Bodies

28. The following are legislative authorities: congresses, conferences, committees, and meetings. The following are executive authorities: The Politburo, executive committees, and secretariats at central and voivodship level. A voivodship committee secretariat consists of a first secretary and secretaries. A voivodship committee secretariat is the executive body of the voivodship executive committee.

The following are control bodies: auditing commissions and party control commissions.

29. The executive committees of primary and district party organizations are appointed during accountability-electoral meetings.

First secretaries are to be elected by secret ballot during a meeting from among members of a previously-elected executive committee. Secretaries are appointed by the executive committee on the first secretary's recommendation. The number of candidates for the post of first secretary of primary and district party organizations is to be determined at meetings by means of an open ballot. Group secretaries are elected by party groups.

30. Secretaries of primary and district party organizations should be party members of at least 3 years standing.

The number of members of primary and district party organization executive committees should be as follows:

in organizations numbering up to 15 members and candidate members, 3; alternatively, only a first secretary and secretary may be appointed;

in organizations numbering from 16 to 100 members and candidate members: up to 7;

in organizations numbering over 100 members and candidate members: up to 11;

the number of secretaries should be 1-3, including the first secretary.

31. A congress is to elect the Central Committee, the Central Auditing Commission, and the Central Party Control Commission.

Voivodship, rural, urban-rural, urban, district, and factory organizations' committees and control bodies are to be elected by accountability-election conferences.

Rural, urban-rural, urban, and factory party organizations numbering less than 150 members are to conduct their voting during an open meeting. In justified cases, a voivodship committee executive committee may permit these organizations to hold a conference.

32. Milieu accountability and electoral conferences are to elect their legislative and executive authorities subject to the numerical limit of these authorities as defined by the voivodship committees; however, they do not appoint auditing and party control commissions.

33. Conferences and congresses are to elect first secretaries of all committees by means of secret ballot from among members of previously-appointed committees. Candidates for the post of party committee first secretary may be recommended by delegates, committees whose terms of office are ending or which have just been elected, and executive bodies of high-level committees.

34. The Central Committee selects Politburo members and candidate members and Central Committee secretaries by secret ballot according to the following procedure:

a) Candidates to be Politburo members and candidate members and Central Committee secretaries are nominated by the Central Committee first secretary in respect of the number determined previously by a congress.

b) Central Committee members may hold additional candidatures.

c) Voting is conducting by a returning commission selected from among Central Committee members.

Party committees up to and including the voivodship level are to elect executive committees and their secretaries by secret ballot according to the following procedure:

a) A newly-elected committee establishes the number of executive committee members and secretaries according to these regulations (point 37).

b) The committee first secretary nominates candidates to be executive committee members and secretaries according to the number established previously by the committee.

c) Committee members may hold additional candidatures.

d) Candidates to be secretaries and to be one of the remaining executive committee members are listed on separate voting lists.

e) Voting is conducted by a returning committee elected from among committee members.

35. The Central Party Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission elect their chairmen by secret ballot. A newly elected PZPR Central Committee first secretary and members of the above commissions may nominate candidates for chairmen of the above commissions.

The Central Party Control Commission and the Central Auditing Commission are to elect their presidiums according to the following procedure:

a) Presidium candidates are nominated by the chairman according to the number determined previously by the congress.

b) Commission members may hold additional candidatures.

c) Voting is conducted by a returning committee selected from among members of the Central Party Control Commission and Central Auditing Commission.

Party control commissions and auditing commissions elect their chairmen by secret ballot. Newly-elected committee first secretaries and representatives of high-level commissions may nominate candidates for chairmen.

Party control commissions and auditing commissions elect their presidiums according to the following procedure:

a) The newly elected commission determines the numerical composition of its presidium according to these regulations (point 37).

b) Presidium candidates are nominated by the presidium chairman according to the number determined previously by the commission.

c) Commission members may hold additional candidatures.

d) Voting is conducted by a returning committee selected from among members of the party control commission or auditing commission.

36. Candidates to be committee secretaries or control body chairmen paid out of party funds should be party members of at least 5 years standing and should have 5 years professional experience.

D. Numerical Composition of Factory, Rural, Urban-Rural, Urban, District, and Voivodship Party Organization Authorities and Control Bodies

37. The numerical composition of factory organization authorities and control bodies should be:

a) In organizations with up to 400 members and candidate members: up to 19 committee members, 7 executive committee members, and 4 secretaries. (In accordance with point 70 of the statute, a voivodship committee may permit the creation of a factory committee inside party organizations numbering less than 400 members and candidate members. These organizations then receive the same right to elect authorities and control bodies as organizations numbering from 401 to 1,000 members and candidate members.)

b) In organizations numbering from 401 to 1,000 members and candidate members: up to 33 committee members, 1 executive committee member, and 4 secretaries; and up to 15 members of auditing and party control commissions and 5 presidium members of these commissions. (Footnote) (A conference determines the need to elect a party control commission in these organizations by open ballot. Note: The number of secretaries given includes the first secretary, and the number of presidium members includes its chairman).

c) In organizations numbering over 1,000 members and candidate members: up to 55 committee members, 17 committee candidate members, 13 executive committee members, and 4 secretaries; and up to 17 members of auditing and party control commissions and 5 presidium members of these commissions.

The numerical composition of the authorities and control bodies of rural, urban-rural, urban, and district party organizations with under 1,000 members and candidate members should be: up to 33 committee members, 11 executive committee members, and 5 secretaries; and up to 15 members of auditing and party control commissions and 5 presidium members of these commissions. (Footnote) (A conference determines the need to elect a party control commission in these organizations by open ballot. Note: The number of secretaries given includes the first secretary, and the number of presidium members includes its chairman.)

The numerical composition of authorities and control bodies in rural, urban-rural, urban, and district committees numbering over 1,000 members and candidate members: up to 53 committee members, 17 committee candidate members, 15 executive committee members, and 5 secretaries; and up to 17 members of auditing and party control commissions and 5 presidium members of these commissions.

The numerical composition of authorities and control bodies numbering over 1,000 members and candidate members: up to 75 committee members, 21 committee candidate members, 17 executive committee members, and 5 secretaries; and up to 19 members of auditing and party control commissions and 7 presidium members of these commissions.

The numerical composition of authorities and control bodies in voivodship party organizations numbering:

a) Up to 30,000 members and candidate members: up to 81 committee members, 25 committee candidate members, 21 executive committee members, and 5 secretaries; and up to 31 auditing commission and party control commission members and 7 presidium members of these commissions;

b) From 30,001 to 80,000 members and candidate members: up to 101 committee members, 31 committee candidate members, 23 executive committee members, and 7 secretaries; and up to 41 auditing and party control commission members and 9 presidium members of these commissions;

c) Over 80,000 members and candidate members: up to 121 committee members, 35 committee candidate members, 25 executive committee members, and 7 secretaries; and up to 51 auditing and party control commission members and 19 presidium members of these commissions.

III. Changes in the Composition of Delegates, Authorities, and Control Bodies During a Term of Office

Changes in Delegates During a Term of Office

38. A delegate's mandate at a congress or accountability-election conference is valid throughout the term of office as a given party authority. His mandate at the congress and conference expires when a new delegate is appointed by the given party organization.

39. A mandate may be lost for the following reasons:

--withdrawal of the mandate by the voters;
--expulsion of the delegate from the party;
--a delegate's resignation from his seat;
--transfer of the delegate to another organization outside the sphere of activity of the party organization in which the delegate was elected (does not apply to congress delegates).
--imposition of a party punishment: reprimand, reprimand with warning, and deprivation of the right to perform one's party function.

Expunging a punishment from the records during a term of office does not reinstate the delegate's mandate. Delegates whose rights and duties as party members have been suspended do not take part in congresses, accountability conferences, and accountability-election conferences.

During a term of office no new elections to supply a delegate to a congress of conference at any level are held to replace one who has lost his mandate. The validity of a mandate and the current number of delegates at a national conference of PZPR delegates is determined by the Central Committee, and the number of delegates at accountability conferences is determined by committees of the appropriate level.

Changes in the Composition of Primary and District Party Organization Bodies During a Term of Office

40. During a term of office, changes in the composition of executive committees or changes in the post of first secretary of primary and district party organizations are made by a meeting. Where secretaries are changed, it is the executive committee that decides on the change.

When a first secretary of a primary or district party organization is being removed from office, it must be determined if he is to remain in the executive committee. Should he be removed both from his office and from the executive committee, voting is conducted on both counts.

Changes in the Composition of Committees and Control Bodies During a Term of Office

41. Changes in the composition of committees and control bodies at all levels during a term of office may not involve more than one-fifth of the personnel elected by a congress or accountability-election conference.

42. During a term of office changes in the composition of committees and their executive bodies are carried out by the appropriate committees.

The Central Committee and all lower-level committees have the right to recall their members, candidate members, Politburo members and candidate members, executive committee members, secretaries, and first secretaries, and to appoint new comrades as delegates and as party activists from among themselves by secret ballot. The appropriate committees are to decide on the number of candidates for each post.

43. When making changes in the composition of control bodies and presidiums and when changing their chairmen, the same principles apply as when changing the composition of committees and their executive bodies (point 42).

44. When recalling a first secretary and committee secretary, it should be determined if he is to remain a Politburo member or candidate member, or an executive committee member. If he should be removed from the position of first secretary or committee secretary and at the same time from the position of Politburo member or candidate member and executive committee member, voting is to be conducted on all counts.

45. The Central Committee and voivodship committees may resolve that a party organization be disbanded or members of party authorities be dismissed if their activity goes against ideological principles, the political line, or the party program or statute.

46. During a term of office, new elections to factory, rural, urban-rural, urban, and district committees are to be held if their membership drops below 50 percent of the number of members elected at accountability-election conferences.

New voivodship committee elections are to be held if their membership drops to below two-thirds of the number of members elected by an accountability-election conference.

Newly-elected delegates are to elect new committees. The decision to elect a new voivodship committee is made by the Politburo, and the decision to elect lower-level committees is made by voivodship committee executive committees.

47. A supreme party committee resolves to hold elections to authorities and control bodies inside newly-created party organizations. The elections are to be held in accordance with these regulations.

48. A date for a congress is announced by the Central Committee not later than 3 months before the congress, and at the same time the Central Committee presents the congress agenda for general party and nationwide discussion.

The date of a conference or meeting should be communicated to its participants at least a week beforehand.

PZPR Central Committee, Warsaw, 18 March, 1984

ORZECHOWSKI VIEWS PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS

AU041441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 84 p 3

[Speech by Marian Orzechowski, general secretary of the PRON National Council, at the 31 March Warsaw session of the council to discuss the coming elections to people's councils]

[Excerpts] We view the coming elections to the people's councils from the position of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. We see those elections as a form of support for national agreement and rebirth and as accord on specific national, local, political, economic, and moral issues, as well as on those issues that affect our people's daily lives and concern the future and the rebirth of the values of socialism, of the principles of community life, and of the attitudes toward the state, work, and civic and ethical values.

The elections to the people's councils will be an important stage along the road we have been treading for some years now. Today we are a different country and community than we were before August 1980 and before December 1981. The national economy is slowly regaining its balance and development potential. Our political life continues to stabilize. The people's consolidation around the overriding issues has greatly progressed. The mutual trust and cooperation between various social groups and the power apparatus are gaining in strength. The process of reforming our political and economic system is continuing. Socialist renewal is being consistently implemented, albeit not without difficulties and contradictions.

That cannot be otherwise because we are still waging an acute political struggle against the adversaries of socialism and because our onward march is being hindered by old views and habits.

We are implementing our national tasks in a complicated international situation. Peace is being threatened. The arms race, which is being promoted by imperialism, the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, the increase in political tension in various regions of the world, the questioning of the existing order in Europe, and the invigoration of the forces of revenge and revisionism in the FRG are the most dangerous elements of the international situation. Consolidating our peaceful national existence and strengthening Poland's position is the cause of all of us. Strengthening our alliance with the USSR and consolidating the country's security and the permanence of its borders is in the interest of international security in Europe.

The PRON will continue to contribute to detente, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence of nations. Together with all the political forces professing realism and peaceful cooperation we will do all we can to remove and eliminate the danger of nuclear war.

The importance of the coming elections to the people's councils far exceeds the formal significance of voting. The elections will be an important stage in strengthening the state, developing people's rule, and consolidating the people around the program for socialist renewal. The political training for the act of voting and the entire election campaign should promote the normalization of our life and progress in national agreement and should help create new bridgeheads and better conditions for this agreement. We think that the coming elections present great opportunities for us. They present great opportunities for individual electors to influence the composition of the representatives bodies and territorial self-government groups, the action programs of these bodies and groups, the performance of the people's councils, and thus the overall relations among local communities and the quality of life and people-to-people relations. The elections also present opportunities for the country to consolidate and intensify the process of stability, socialist reforms, and the consolidation of Poland's international position.

The elections to the people's councils, which will soon be held, will proceed in line with the new electoral law. PRON asked for such changes in that law and in the electoral mechanism as would make it possible for citizens to genuinely elect their representatives from a double number of candidates, to extensively participate in the process of selecting candidates and to influence the contents of election programs and the performance of the councils and councillors. The new electoral law includes those postulates. The general tendency of that law satisfies the development of socialist democracy.

Local election programs will be the main feature of elections in gminas, towns, city districts, and voivodships. The discussion of those programs will amount to a civic talk about the country's affairs and about the question of how to overcome difficulties and improve the quality of life in the most effective way. The PRON will support open consultations and free discussions on the programs. We do not want any spurious unanimity or passive agreement on various projects. Every voice and every creative view and idea are valuable and must be carefully examined. We will not be able to solve all problems all at once, but what we want is for electors to analyze and select problems. Promises that cannot be fulfilled must not be given. Local programs must be feasible, but they must provide for the maximum effort in achieving things for ourselves, regions, and Poland.

We have created a considerable material and intellectual potential in the past 40 years. We must exploit it, especially in those spheres of socioeconomic life that are of special interest to electors and local communities -- housing construction and the administration of apartments.

It should be quite possible for us to sponsor the local production of building materials, to develop the construction of one-family houses, to improve investment processes, to effectively exploit the apartments we have, to repair and supervise buildings, and to support all feasible initiatives, especially those proposed by young people in order to increase housing construction.

The election of candidates for people's councillors is a most important task. Their selection should not be an accident. Such candidates must be people who are worthy of public trust, who are honest and wise, who combine knowledge and occupational skills with enthusiasm for social activities, and who enjoy authority in their jobs and environment. They will include representatives of various communities and occupations, members of the PZPR and other political parties, the increasing numbers of nonparty people, believers, nonbelievers, and the people of good will who are convinced that it is necessary to work for the community. The people's council elections, which will be held on 17 June, should include experienced activists who will bring with them the wisdom that we need, but that may be a bitter wisdom at times. They should also include young people and new activists who will invigorate the work of the councils through the dynamism, creative criticism, and perseverance that we need so much nowadays. The basic task of our movement and all its cells is to ensure that social consultations produce the electoral list of just such candidates. Let us give the electorate the opportunity to choose the best candidates. When the elector elects one of the two candidates, he will not disgrace the other candidate. Nonelected candidates will form a cadre reserve of the people's councils.

The elections to the people's councils will not be a walk-over to collect a mandate. They will be a tough political battle to consolidate the Ninth PZPR Congress line, which has been confirmed by the resolutions and activities of the allied political parties. They will be a battle to consolidate our community around the tasks that determine the elimination of our crisis and the quality of our future.

SCHAFF PRESENTS BOOK 'POLAND TODAY' IN VIENNA

AU091255 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1052 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Friedrich Orter report on presentation of new book by Polish Professor Adam Schaff, "Poland Today," to the public in Vienna on 9 April -- with recorded portions of Schaff statements]

[Text] Adam Schaff, born in the Austrian monarchy, Marxist theoretician, from 1948 professor of philosophy in Warsaw, afterwards guest professor in Vienna for many years, describes in his latest book the end of a development which, in his opinion, was predictable but which no one wanted to see -- the years 1980 and 1981 in Poland. His conclusion today -- I quote: The period of the peaceful outbreaks [Friedliche Ausbrueche] in Poland is over. The rest can easily be filled in: The outbreak of a civil war, touched off by sharp anti-Sovietism, intervention from outside, and possibly territorial cutbacks or even liquidation of the Polish state. This is not an empty threat, but unfortunately the bitter truth. This is what Adam Schaff says in his latest book.

Thus it becomes clear that the Polish philosopher sides with General Jaruzelski. He regards him as the savior of the Polish nation. But at the same time this presents him with a dilemma as a Marxist theoretician:

[Begin recording] If I am confronted with the choice, the alternative, that what happened is a regular fruit, a consequence, of Marxism, then Marxism is to blame for all this, then it is no good, and it should be wiped out: Or, there is something else: If we have a conflict between theory and reality, then there are two possibilities: either this reality falsified the theory, or one can say that the reality was built on false premises, the theory was wrongly applied, contrary to its own conditions. And then it is wrong, then it is not reality which falsifies theory, but one must put things right. [end recording]

Schaff sees Poland as now being on the road from normalization to stabilization, and he is optimistic that in the coming years the country will undergo a normal economic, political, and social development toward a democratic socialism -- if the mistakes of the recent past are correctly recognized.

[Begin recording] Marxism says that there are very strict conditions -- they are both objective and subjective conditions -- without the realization of which socialism must not be introduced, even if at a given moment one could do so. If it is done under different conditions, one has to pay for it afterwards, and unfortunately it is not only those who have made the mistake but the whole nation that has to pay for it, and that is shown by the example of Poland. [end recording]

The topics of the essays concern Poland's national traditions, the role of the Church, the smashed "Solidarity" trade union, the Polish economy's dependence on the West, and the consequences of the boycott. At present the book is only available in German -- in Poland its publication is not permitted at the moment.

JARUZELSKI, BAKA ATTEND SELF-MANAGEMENT MEETING

LD092302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] The activities of self-management bodies in work enterprises are being discussed at a national meeting at the Sejm building. Wojciech Jaruzelski is taking part in the meeting.

As Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform, said, the results achieved last year indicate that we are taking the right direction. Although increasing trends were clearly visible in the economy, the desired changes in the structure of production did not follow. This has made restoration of the economic equilibrium and the reform process more difficult. Wladyslaw Baka said that progress in the field of combating inflation was not sufficient. The quality of production has also worsened.

BRIEFS

STATE COUNCIL OFFICIAL DIES -- Minister Edmund Boratynski, director of the Chancellery of the Council of State, died on 2 April. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SRV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU091946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1851 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/4/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on April 9 the Vietnamese parliamentary delegation, led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who paid a visit to Romania as guests of the Grand National Assembly.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute from Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Troung Chinh, president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and to the Romanian people wishes of success in the attainment of the grand objective of socialist construction.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that Le Duan and Troung Chinh be conveyed a salute and best wishes and the Vietnamese people success in the socio-economic development of the country, in socialist construction. During the interview, that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, emphasis was placed on the positive evolution of the relations between the two countries, on the fact that they recorded steadly development on the basis of the understandings reached during the summit dialogue in Bucharest and Hanoi. Mutual wish was expressed to further expand the Romanian-Vietnamese collaboration in economy, technology, science and culture to the benefit of both peoples of the general cause of socialism and peace and the important role was also mentioned of the parliamentarians in the two countries in the development of those relations on multiple planes.

Approaching aspects of international life, they stressed the need for intensified efforts to prevent the situation in the world from worsening, to help resuming and consolidating the policy of peace, collaboration and observance of national independence and sovereignty. In that frame, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the importance of solving all inter-state issues, no matter how difficult, only by negotiations, starting from the interests of peace, from every people's right to free and independent development.

During the talk, it was stressed that international peace and security required firm actions for the cessation of the arms race and the reduction of military spending, for an undelayed passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all.

Stress was also laid on the need to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of the developing countries, in order to liquidate underdevelopment, the gaps extant in the world and to build a new international economic order.

It was assessed that masses, public opinion, parliaments and parliamentarians could and ought to make a greater contribution to the establishment of a climate of detente, peace and collaboration, to the settlement of all contemporary issues in the interest of peoples.

Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP, chairman of the GNA, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and deputies attended the interview. Tan Phong, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Bucharest, was also present.

Delegation Departs

AU091944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/4/1984 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, who paid a visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on April 9. On departure, at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, by deputies.

JOINT TRADE COMMISSION WITH UK MEETS IN BUCHAREST

Britist Chairman Meets Opera

AU061330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1231 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1984 -- on April 6, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received Peter Corley, undersecretary for trade, chairman for Great Britain of the Joint Romanian-British Commission. During the interview stress was laid with satisfaction on the growing evolution of the relations between Romania and Great Britain, in keeping with summit agreements and decisions. Also tackled were questions of further expanding and developing trade relations, economic and technical cooperation on multiple planes.

Protocol Signed

AU061334 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1236 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1984 -- The eleventh session of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technological Cooperation between Romania and Great Britain came to an end in Bucharest, on April 6. The two delegations analyzed the current stage of the bilateral economic relations and established measures to increase and diversify the commercial exchanges, to develop the Romanian-Britain cooperation in domains of mutual interest. Highlighting the importance of cooperation in science and technology for the development of the economic relations, the parties agreed to assist the interested institutions and organizations in their countries in deepening and diversifying that cooperation by covenanting research programmes in various compartments of activity.

At the close of proceedings, the chairman of the commission for the two countries, Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Peter Corley, undersecretary of state for trade and industry of Great Britain, signed the session's protocol.

CONSTANTIN MEETS AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN 6 APRIL

AU061820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/4/1984 -- On April 6, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the General Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, met with Anton Benya, president of the National Council of Austria, who paid a visit to Romania at head of an Austrian parliamentary delegation.

Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the good relations between the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania and the Austrian Trade Union Federation as well as the wish to further develop them in the interest of the working people in the two countries.

Benya Departs

AU061821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/4/1984 -- The delegation of the National Council of Austria, led by Anton Benya, president of the council, left Bucharest on April 6 after having paid a visit to Romania. Upon departure at the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by deputies.

SUDANESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU091945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/4/1984 -- On April 9, a delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, headed by 'Iz-al-'Ayn as-Sayid, speaker of the People's Assembly, president of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union, who at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly is to visit Romania, arrived in Bucharest. The delegation consists of Husayn Muhammad Ahmad, leader of the People's Assembly, Muhammad Ibrahim, 'Ali Osman Al Khalifa, deputies, and other officials.

The same day Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the GNA, met the Sudanese parliamentary delegation. During the interview information was exchanged on the activity and preoccupations of the two parliaments, the sides pointing out the need for greater collaboration between the parliaments of Romania and Sudan both in the bilateral and the international planes. Stan Soare, chairman of the Romanian group of the Interparliamentary Union, and deputies participated.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW CONGOLESE ENVOY

AU071247 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/4/1984 -- On April 7, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Stanislas Charles Batheas-Mollomb who presented his credentials as ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to Romania.

In the speech he made on the occasion the ambassador highlighted the relations of friendship and cooperation established and developing between the People's Republic of the Congo and Romania.

In his turn, the Romanian head of state referred with satisfaction to the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Congolese Labour Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo and reasserted his country's will to imprint an ever more dynamic course and confer an ever richer content to the Romanian-Congolese cooperation both bilaterally and internationally in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level.

The ceremony occasioned an exchange of greetings between the presidents of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MALAYSIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU071246 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1146 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/4/1984 -- On April 7 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Mme Zaibedah Binti Haji Ahmad, who presented her credentials as Malaysia's ambassador to Romania.

Highlighted in the address presented by the ambassador is the importance of the visit paid to Malaysia by Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu in 1982 and of the Romanian visit paid last year by Malaysia's prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, for the development of the bilateral relations and of the Romanian-Malaysian collaboration in the international life. Also highlighted is the contribution made by Romania to the effort for a peaceful settlement of various conflicts throughout the world.

In the address presented by the Romanian head of state in response, the fact is stressed that Romania is vitally interested in promotion of a policy of wide cooperation with all the countries, in establishing a climate of peace, understanding and security all over the world. The fact is shown that the two countries have developed relations of good friendship and collaboration based on fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect, relations serving the interests of progress nurtured by the Romanian and Malaysian peoples, contributing at the same time to the implementation of the aspirations after peace, prosperity and progress of the contemporary world. The ceremony occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between the president of Romania and the sovereign of Malaysia.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN-ECE ON TRADE COOPERATION

AU071409 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1343 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 7/4/1984 -- In his address to the current session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE), Romania's representative declared for the removal of protectionist pressures exerted by the developed countries in the region and underscored the need for the UN-ECE Committee on the Development of Trade to enhance its contribution to boosting commercial exchanges and industrial cooperation among member countries. Romania, he showed, considers that, through their activities, both the Commission and the Committee on the Development of Trade will have to work so as to facilitate the development of industrial cooperation among member countries. It is necessary to more thoroughly examine practical means of promoting superior forms of cooperation, such as joint companies and joint projects on third markets. The UN-ECE should also pay increased attention to the resolution of the specific commercial problems of the region's developing countries and ensure a stepped-up development rate with a view to eliminating the gap that separates them from rich countries.

PRESS COVERAGE OF HUNGARY'S NATIONAL DAY

AU051352 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 3 and 4 April carries on its inside pages reports devoted to the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism. The paper on 3 April carries on page 5 a 200-word report on a friendly meeting organized by the Bucharest Municipal Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in Bucharest's Enterprise for Garments and Knitwear to mark the anniversary, and on page 6, a 200-word report on a wreath-laying ceremony in Budapest, on behalf of various official Hungarian bodies, to the memory of the Romanian heroes fallen in the struggle for Hungary's liberation from fascism.

Likewise, SCINTEIA on 4 April carries on page 5 the following items to mark the anniversary:

1 -- A 450-word editorial article favorably assessing Hungary's socioeconomic development since its liberation, including a 150-word section dealing with relations between Romania and Hungary. In this context, the item stresses that within the "friendly" relations between the two countries, an unforgotten event was "the participation by the Romanian Army, side by side with the Soviet Army, in Hungary's liberation from the fascist yoke." It also stresses that "friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples have acquired a richer content during the years of socialist construction on the basis of the common system and the common targets of socialism and communism."

2 -- A 100-word report on a cocktail party given by the Hungarian ambassador in Bucharest, Miklos Barity, for Romanian ministerial, cultural, and other officials to mark Hungary's liberation; it was attended by Foreign Trade Minister Vasile Pungan, Mining Minister Ion Lazarescu and other lesser ranking officials.

3 -- A 50-word report on Hungarian Ambassador Miklos Barity laying a wreath in Bucharest at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom, and for socialism.

4 -- A 50-word report on the departure of a delegation from the Arad County party committee for the People's Republic of Hungary to attend festivities marking the 39th anniversary of that country's liberation from fascism.

ECONOMY, BULGARIA TRIP REVIEWED IN RCP REPORT

AU051940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/4/1984 -- In its April 5 meeting held under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined the report on the economic-financial situation in the national economy as a whole in 1983, worked out on the basis of the balance-sheet analysis, as well as the programme of measures for improving economic-financial activities.

The Executive Political Committee stressed that last year ever better results were scored in solving problems and eliminating drawbacks determined especially by the adverse international economic circumstances, important achievements being recorded in all fields. It was stressed that the fulfilment of the tasks under the single national plan and special programmes -- by products, branches and activities -- led to further progress in intensely developing the national economy, expanding and diversifying foreign trade and international economic cooperation relations, increasing the national income. It was pointed out that the achievements scored provided for the implementation of the programmes for raising the people's standard of living and steadily improving the quality of life.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the substantial contribution scientific research and technological engineering made to the proper course of all economic activities in 1983.

The fact was also emphasized that the financial achievements of socialist units improved, a sound money circulation, the consolidation of budget, financial-monetary and currency balance being ensured.

Assessing the achievements scored in 1983 in all fields of activity, the Executive Political Committee pointed out that they could have been better, had higher responsibility been manifest in all sectors and greater attention paid to raising productivity, mobilizing all material and human resources the national economy has.

Next, the Executive Political Committee examined questions related to foreign trade activities and set tangible measures and tasks of further improving them through a firmer application of the principles of self-management and financial self-administration in this domain as well.

The ministries and enterprises involved in foreign trade activities were requested to work most responsibly for improving the structure of exportables and raising the capitalization degree of each ton of raw materials by increasing the share of high-quality products and lowering consumption per product so that the Romanian products be more competitive in the world market and the efficiency of foreign trade activities as a whole higher.

The Executive Political Committee also examined questions concerning freight river transport and set measures for further improving it. Measures were also examined and approved to improve international road transport.

During the April 5 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the friendly visit he paid, together with Elena Ceausescu, to Bulgaria on March 29 and 30, this year, upon the invitation of the general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the recent Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue which goes down, through its productive results, as an important moment in the ever ascending course of the fine relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples -- the communique on the meeting shows, mentioning that this time too, the essential, decisive role was emphasized that the already traditional interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov play in the steady development of the Romanian-Bulgarian ties, in the establishment of the basic objectives and the main directions of action to continually amplify the collaboration and cooperation between the two nieghbour and freindly countries.

The Executive Political Committee pointed with satisfaction that during the talks they conducted, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reiterated the joint determination to confer still broader dimensions on the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between Romania and Bulgaria, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

In that context, the great significance was highlighted of the understandings reached at top level regarding the intensification and expansion of cooperation in, and specialization of production in, machine building, electronics, electrotechnology, metallurgy, chemistry, and other domains; of the still wider application of new, efficient forms of collaboration on the basis of long-term agreements so as to provide for a stable increase and diversification of goods exchanges in the years to come, the continuation of activities for the joint building of economic units as well as the capitalization of raw materials resources in frontier areas; and for the carrying into effect of trading projects and operations on third markets.

In connection with all these problems and on the basis of the understandings covenanted during the visit, indications were given to relevant bodies in Romania to take an active part and closely cooperate with relevant bodies in Bulgaria in the preparation and elaboration of a long-term programme, until 1990, and for some domains until the year 2000, which should provide for a stable framework and confer wide prospects on the manysided Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the special importance of the exchange of views Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov exchanged on major questions of the international life. It was assessed with satisfaction that the two party and state leaders expressed once more Romania's and Bulgaria's will to act for the lessening of international tension, the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the consoldiation of peace, security, confidence and collaboration in Europe and the world over. The talks also reiterated the determination of the two countries, which have been declaring for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, to actively cooperate for the transformation of the Balkans into a region of peace, understanding, collaboration and good neighbourliness, into an area without nuclear weapons.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved of the understandings reached during the recent Romanian-Bulgarian summit, and set measures for their appropriate translation into fact, assessing that that fully met the interests of socialist construction in the two countries, the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace worldwide.

SHIFT IN DEMOGRAPHIC, EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE

AU061342 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1228 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1984 -- Romania's population numbers now some 22.6 million, so the country is the ninth in Europe in this respect.

The social structure of Romania's gainfully employed population is telling of the process of economic updating and urbanization. According to the latest census, the share of the working class within the total gainfully employed population is 50.4 percent (as compared with 20 percent in 1956), and this is the most important change of social structure in Romania's history. This fundamental shift occurred in conditions of a systematic increase in the number of jobs by 180,000 a year on the average -- which allowed for the integral employment of the natural population growth and of the available manpower coming from agriculture and from among housewives. This high level of employment is characteristic equally of the mal and female population - 45 percent of women being employed in various branches of the national economy. Worth mentioning in point of population structure by economic sectors is the increase in the share of the population employed in industry and building from 14.4 per cent in 1956 to 70 per cent in 1983.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH SFRY -- Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1984 -- The first working session was held in Bucharest over April 2-6 of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Subcommission on Technical-Scientific Collaboration and Economic Cooperation in Agriculture and Food Industry. A protocol was signed at the end of the session between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania and the Federal Committee on Agriculture of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over 1984-1985. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1238 GMT 6 Apr 84 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF SPILJAK'S TRIP TO ALGERIA

Press Statement Issued

LD091809 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 9 Apr (PMU) -- A press statement was issued at the conclusion of the visit to Algeria by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency. It states, among other things: "At the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN Party, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official visit to Algeria in the period between 7 and 9 April 1984."

"The president of the SFRY Presidency inaugurated the Tito Park and visited the industrial vehicles production complex in (Ruiba) and the Kedara dam construction site.

"Presidency President Mika Spiljak and his accompanying delegation were accorded a warm reception which testifies to the traditional relations of cooperation and friendship between the Algerian and Yugoslav peoples. The political talks held during the visit passed off in a climate of cordiality and mutual understanding, which has always characterized Yugoslav-Algerian relations.

"The two sides carried out a comprehensive review of bilateral cooperation and of the international situation. They agreed to strengthen and develop their economic, scientific, and technical cooperation on the basis of mutual interest and reciprocal advantage.

"On the international plane, the two sides agreed resolutely to continue their efforts, in agreement with other nonaligned countries to actively contribute to a quest for the solution of the problems on which the establishment of genuine peace and international security depends."

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, invited President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed in due course, the statement concludes.

Talks Close; Spiljak Departs

LD091803 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, Apr 9 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak today, Monday, ended his three-day official and friendly visit to Algeria and left for Belgrade.

His visit was assessed favourably by both sides, and confidence was expressed that it will extend a new contribution to the further development and promotion of relations and cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

The closing talks between Spiljak and Algerian President Bendjedid passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, which otherwise marked Spiljak's visit to Algeria.

At the Algiers airport, Houari Boumedienne Airport, Mika Spiljak was seen off as the highest state honours were accorded him.

Those present included President Bendjedid, highest-ranking Algerian officials, Yugoslav Ambassador to Algeria Faik Dizdarevic with embassy staff, and representatives of the Yugoslavs working in Algeria, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Early this afternoon at the Djenan el Mitak Villa, Spiljak's residence during his visit, the closing Yugoslav-Algerian talks were held. They began with a brief tete-a-tete encounter between Spiljak and Bendjedid, and then were resumed at the delegation level.

Statement on Return

LD092123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1722 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- "I can state with great satisfaction that our talks in Algeria passed off in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and reciprocal trust, and that they reflected a high level of identity and proximity of views on all the questions on which we carried out a very thorough and useful exchange of views." This was stated by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, on his return to Belgrade from Algeria.

In his statement for the Yugoslav public, President Spiljak then stressd that he was (?very) impressed by the level of development (?and the range) of achievements in the socipolitical and economic development of that country, and especially by the enthusiasm of the Algerian people (?and their) resolve to overcome the difficulties standing in the way of their development and increasing prosperity.

In continuing (?his statement), President Spiljak said: "(?We are) pleased with the very meaningful talks on our bilateral economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation, where positive agreement was reached. We agreed that the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation should meet in Belgrade as early as the end of May; before the, meetings of three subcommittes of the ministerial level are envisaged to carry out a comprehensive review of the results attained thus far.

"Both sides expressed the wish that economic cooperation should be an example of cooperation among nonaligned and developing countries. During our talks, both sides made the assessment that the current international situation, weighed down by many problems, enjoins the need for greater involvement of the world community, especially the Nonaligned Movement countries, in order to overcome the danger of further confrontations and threats to peace and security of the world. In this context, we bore in mind the role and actions which the nonaligned countries (?could) undertake along the line of removing the existing tension and establishing conditions for greater trust in international relations and in establishing political and economic cooperation on an equal footing. In this context we paid great attention to the existing hotpoints of crisis in the world, especially to the situation in the Near (?and Middle) East, developments in the Mediterranean and Africa, and other parts of the world, as well as to international economic problems."

President Spiljak also stated that both sides pointed out the danger of possible further escalations of crisis situations unless efficient measures are immediately taken to eliminate their causes.

Having stressed that the situation in the Nonaligned Movement had been discussed with great attention during the talks in the light of the decisions and conclusions of the New Delhi Seventh Nonaligned Conference, President Spiljak noted:

"We agreed that a number of significant actions were taken under conditions which can only be described as difficult. These actions produced results which clearly speak of the vitality and of the ability of the Nonaligned Movement countries to operate as a significant (?and irreplaceable) global extrabloc factor in international relations and to offer their contribution to the solution of many problems. In this context, Yugoslavia and Algeria attained full agreement to cooperate more closely and to coordinate their activity within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement as well as on the international plane. During the talks we paid special attention to the development of bilateral cooperation and to the possibilities for its further promotion and expansion.

"Both sides noted that our economic cooperation must be placed on a long-term basis, bearing in mind the complementary nature of our economies and the degree of development of our national economies.

"Our strategic orientation and our loyalty to the policy of nonalignment represent (?a suitable) basis for the development and consolidation of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria in all areas and in the interests of the peoples of the two countries."

At Belgrade's Surcin Airport, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, was given a formal welcome with the customary military honors. The following were in the welcoming party: Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Aslan Fazlija, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other personalities. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Zivojin Jazic, foreign political adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency, visited Algeria with the president of the SFRY Presidency.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD IN HELSINKI 9 APRIL

LD092337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Helsinki, 9 Apr (ADN) -- Yugoslav-Finnish political consultations were held in Helsinki today by Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs and Matti Tuovinen, secretary of state for foreign affairs in the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Before the consultations began, Mirko Ostojic had cordial talks with the Finnish foreign minister, Paavo Vayrynen.

During the talks bilateral relations were assessed as positive while sides emphasized the readiness to develop bilateral cooperation, particularly in the field of economy. Views were also exchanged on the situation in international relations, especially on the efforts made by various sides to overcome the current tension in the world. Special attention was paid to East-West relations, European problems, and the work of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Mladen Bozic, Yugoslav ambassador to Finland, also participated in the consultations.

DOLANC ADDRESSES COUNCIL FOR PRESS ON SECURITY

AU051515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar/1 Apr 84 p 8

[A.D.-Z.M. report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 30 Mar -- Although we have a different economic situation, the country's security-political situation is stable and good.

Despite a drop in the social and personal standard of living, our citizens still have a high level of self-managing awareness which should not be underrated and which to a great extent influences the good situation, stressed Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, at today's session of the Council for the Press attached to the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium which, in addition to hearing his speech, also discussed the flow of information between the republics and provinces, as well as information of the public in general.

It is interesting that we had more work stoppages before the current economic difficulties in the country than now, when they are practically none, Dolanc said. For this reason, we must protect the basic values of our society, that is, self-management. Every act of nonself-managing behavior and restriction of the freedom and rights of citizens would have a negative influence on the political climate and the mood of citizens. For this reason, it is necessary to defend at any price the system and its basic elements in which the people believe.

Dolanc said that recently the activity of the foreign intelligence services in our country had exceptionally expanded. The fact that 29 "spy cases," all of which have been resolved, were detected in our country testifies to this.

Dolanc informed those present about the efforts of political emigres against our country. These emigres are increasingly more organized and express open terrorist aspirations.

The discussion also dealt with the individual little groups of "leftist radicals" and others who want to impose their will and ideas as democratic, whereas precisely their positions lead to statism and a supremacy of the administration.

Although there are few of them (there are no workers or peasants among them) and they have to respond in public, and also have no program, they are very vociferous and thus they are trying to convince the public of their mass number.

Members of the council also received the material entitled "Current Problems in the Flow of Information Within the Yugoslav Information Area," which was hardly discussed. The view prevailed that one should not undermine the autonomy of the public information media, which are themselves most entitled to and capable of agreeing and ensuring through direct cooperation a better flow of information with the Yugoslav information area.

The Council for the Press condemned the attempts, which have become more frequent recently, at discrediting certain prominent Slovene journalists and at opening, as was said, an amateur discussion on the foundations of our public information system.

MAMULA DEFENSE COMMITTEE REPORT ON ARMY PROBLEMS

AU071640 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2334 5 Apr 84 p 3

[Excerpts] The report of the SFRY Presidency, which was submitted to the SFRY Assembly in the middle of last month, points to the results achieved and to the problems that we face in the development of the society and in the field of all-people's defense. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, spoke about the situation in this sphere -- or, more precisely, about certain current problems in the combat development of the Yugoslav People's Army with emphasis on the moral-political and security situation -- and about certain cadre problems in the Army. He spoke at a session of the Committee for National Defense and Internal Policy of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber on 27 March.

After stressing at the beginning of his speech that progress has been made in all sectors of the Army's combat training and after illustrating this by discussing the promotion of the system of leading and commanding, the perfection of the organizational structures of commands and units, the introduction of certain ultramodern means of military technology which have to a certain extent increased the Army's combat capability, and the modernization of the training of units, commands, and staffs -- and this was best shown at many exercises and in the measures taken toward the vital promotion of scientific research in the field of military skill and organization of military schools -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, continued:

Everything that is being done on the practical and theoretical plane should contribute to further developing our fundamental military skill, which, as the military manifestation of the authentic Yugoslav socialist revolution, is a vital element in the relationship of forces and gives us our comparative advantage in relations to all potential aggressors. We must suitably appreciate this fact, but we must not idealize and overemphasize it.

In the Army's combat development, we are trying to realize and enrich as consistently as possible the conceptual principle according to which the moral factor must represent our permanent advantage in relation to every aggressor. As you know, we have frequently been short of many things -- arms and ammunition, ships and planes -- but we have made this up by conscientiousness, patriotism, and morale. This has always been our advantage, the foundation of our internal cohesion, and the strength of every unit, the entire Army and society....

Along with these positive processes, processes are also appearing which have a negative effect on the moral-political situation. The Army structure shows a high level of resistance to as well as the capability to act against influences from abroad. However, the negative phenomena in the society are considerably more broadly reflected in the Army structure, primarily among soldiers, and this calls for more complete and patient political and general educational work.

Regarding the relations and practice in the Army, they cause negative political phenomena more rarely; however, although they may be rare, these negative phenomena greatly affect the development and strength of military collectives.

On this connection, I would like to point to certain characteristics of the generations of soldiers and to important trends in the military collectives.

The Army has been the mass defensive school of the society. Conscripts up to 27 years of age and even older used to join the Army, but this is no longer the case. Today, conscripts are mostly aged 20, and this makes the basic units more homogeneous according to age and more amenable to the influence of military education and training. The educational structure of soldiers has particularly changed. At one time only a few soldiers and higher education; many had only primary education or none at all. This has changed in favor of those having high and secondary education including the change to the new conscription system in favor of those with secondary and primary education, although there are still illiterates and semi-illiterates (some 6,000 of them in every generation of soldiers). There are also fewer and fewer men who have had a job and who acquired working habits before joining the Army. There is a negligible number of people who have lived away from their parents and thus gained the corresponding independence. As regards political organization, there are fewer members of the LCY, while nearly all are included in the work of the youth organizations in the Army. The vast majority of them conscientiously fulfill their military duties and demonstrate their adherence to self-managing socialism, but they also show concern as to how they will resume their schooling after their Army service or how they will solve the currently very topical problem of employment.

Regretfully, there is quite a significant number of psychophysically unstable soldiers, and there is an increasing number who are inclined to various vices and deviant behavior.

Work with officers is at the center of attention. There is no difference between the wartime and postwar generations in their views on the self-managing course of the development of the society and on the need to defend the achievements of the National Liberation War and socialist building. The postwar cadres successfully work and continue the building of the Army along Tito's road.

In cadre policy, we strive as much as possible to realize as proportional a national structure of officers as possible. However, although in the last 2-3 years the drop in enrollment in military schools has been halted, the necessary national and republican-provincial representation in the structure of cadets and students in military schools has still not been ensured.

Increased efforts of all social subjects are necessary in order to ensure a sufficient number of quality candidates for military schools and their corresponding national and republican-provincial structures. We in the Army are examining the possibility of finding candidates for military academies from among those studying all-people defense and social self-protection. These studies should be developed in the system of secondary vocational training in the society. In building the officer corps, we will increasingly rely on cadres coming from the schools in the society, cadres who will go to military schools only to obtain additional training in military skills.

We are also taking important steps in the field of restructuring the cadres of the Armed Forces. Our orientation is toward replacing some active military personnel with civilian personnel serving in the Yugoslav People's Army, particularly in the medical, technical, construction, supply, and other services....

In the Army we attach a great importance to developing and realizing self-protection and, within this framework, to training the security organs. These organs, supported by those in the Armed Forces who are engaged in self-protection, are successfully opposing the attempts of organized hostile activity in the Army. Their cooperation with the security services in the society is also successful and coordinated....

Great Reputation of the Army in the Society

In the efforts to preserve and to further strengthen the moral-political and combat strength of the Army, we also proceed from the fact that the Yugoslav People's Army -- with its political unity, moral firmness, contribution to the education of the younger generation on the achievements of the National Liberation War and socialist building, cooperation in the country's socioeconomic development, engagement of officers and other members in the institutions of the delegate system and in political life in general, and its readiness and capability to carry out its social function under all conditions -- also act as a strong factor of unity, self-managing integration, stability, and security in Yugoslavia. In this respect, it is also possible to speak about a positive return influence of the morale of the Army and the Armed Forces on society's morale, especially since the Army's reputation in the society has been traditionally, and also is in the current situation, great....

After stressing that members of the Army are aware of the complexity of the situation in which the country now finds itself, as well as of the fact that our working people will work for a long time in such conditions, and perhaps in even more complex conditions, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, concluded his speech with these words:

The problem which we as a society confront are serious, and it is certain that they also influence the morals and mood of the Army members. For this reason, a successful solution of these problems is very important also from this standpoint. However, we proceed from the fact that the moral-political and security situation and the combat readiness of the Yugoslav People's Army depend to the greatest extent on ourselves, on our organization, on effective leading and commanding, on the quality of combat training and education, and on our ability to quickly perceive problems and to find solutions suitable to the situation and to our current and future needs.

We feel that we are in control of the political-security situation in the Yugoslav People's Army. We are making efforts to ensure that we are not taken by surprise and that we have an Army which is constantly mobilized. We are convinced that the Yugoslav People's Army, even in more difficult conditions than today, will remain unified, morally powerful, and ready to carry out the tasks set for it by the LCY and our socialist self-managing society.

NARODNA ARMIJA COUNCIL ADOPTS PROGRAM LINE

AU042027 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian on 29 March on page 13 carries a 1,600-word "Program Orientation of the Newspaper in 1984," which was adopted at the regular annual meeting of the Council of NARODNA ARMIJA held "at the middle of the previous week," as reported on page 2 of the same issue. The "Program Orientation" has a preamble which states that "the internal and international situation in which we live and work stresses more than ever the importance and the social role of the military press." "In this sense NARODNA ARMIJA must be even more involved, but it must be involved on the Yugoslav plane, on unified Yugoslav positions, and what constitutes the essence of our workers class on a consistent defense of this unity, and on the strengthening of socialist self-management.

The program orientation is set out in 12 points. Point 1 stipulates that 52 issues will be published in the year, and point 2 provides for special supplements on housing, ideo-political education, and prices in military rest centers. Point 3 states that the newspaper will organize a competition for schoolchildren and a poll of the readership, will report on several garrisons, organize roundtable conferences, and cooperate with Army region newspapers.

Point 4 states that "much space in the newspaper will be devoted to party-political problems" and that "the newspaper will devote special attention to all political, economic, and other events in society that directly reflect on the problems of the country's defense Exceptional stress will be laid on subjects in the field of economic stabilization, the Army's contribution to the realization of this policy, the finding of the most economical solutions in spending the money in the Army, and so forth." The newspaper will write on the role of officers as educators and the social activation of soldiers. "The status problems of the officers and the position of soldiers in the military organization will continue to be at the center of attention."

Point 5 states that priority coverage will be given to regular units of the Armed Forces and to the territorial defense units, and constant attention will be paid to scientific creativity in the Armed Forces and to military schools. Point 6 declares that "the newspaper will also deal with all current subjects in the complex of society's preparations for defense" from work organizations to larger sociopolitical communities.

Point 7 promises coverage of "the implementation of cultural policy in the Army," and Point 8 on historical articles on 1944. Point 9 reads: "The foreign political columns in the newspaper will cover the most important events in the world, especially those that concern the preservation of world peace and disarmament, the activities of the nonaligned countries and of our country on the international scene.

The newspaper will pay due attention to military political commentaries."

Point 10 deals with humor and entertainment columns, which "will be filled with written and drawn humoristic contributions and satirical barbs about our shortcomings and weaknesses." Point 11 says that members of the council should recruit more contributors to the newspaper, the Point 12 says that the editorial board will endeavor to enhance the editorial cadres and the network of correspondents and improve the newspaper technically.

GRLICKOV ON NEED FOR LCY DEMOCRATIZATION

AU100720 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, spoke today at the International Press Center in Belgrade to foreign journalists accredited in Yugoslavia about the place and role of the SAWP in the implementation of our country's foreign policy and about current international problems, especially in the Mediterranean region.

Replying to questions by foreign journalists, Grlickov stressed that the present foreign policy activities of the SAWP are directed, among other things, at seeking a resumption of detente in international relations and at finding roads that may lead to greater security and peace in the world. Grlickov spoke extensively about the forthcoming conference of the progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean which will be held in Belgrade at the end of June. The fact that the gathering will be held despite the very complex and unfavorable international situation, in which the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean is particularly pronounced, enhances the significance of the gathering and the activities of progressive political forces in the region.

Grlickov expressed the hope that the forthcoming conference in Belgrade will strengthen the foundation for a rallying of the progressive parties and movements in the struggle for an independent and free Mediterranean, for peace and security, for progressive social and economic transformations, and for the strengthening of the understanding, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation among the Mediterranean peoples.

A part of the discussion at the International Press Center today also related to the place and role of the SAWP in Yugoslav society. Speaking about the search for answers to some fundamental questions on the political system and on the SAWP role in it, which will be discussed more extensively at the forthcoming session of the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on Thursday [12 April], Aleksandar Grlickov pointed out:

[Begin Grlickov recording] When speaking about the renewal of the SAWP, we presuppose two things: First of all the SAWP should revamp its cadre structure so that not only Communists, not only Marxists, but also non-Communists and non-Marxists can participate in the SAWP and its forums at all levels so that there willl be room for all socialist forces whose chief characteristics can be reduced to three points: They accept socialist self-management as the official constitutional system in Yugoslavia; they strive for the preservation of brotherhood and unity, which means equality of the peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia; and they respect nonalignment as the foreign political guideline of Yugoslavia.

The second prerequisite for the realization of the SAWP role is an internal democratization of the LCY, a democratization which will ensurethat the LCY will consistently and authentically follow its own strategy not to act as a political force above the political system with the strength of its arguments. Why has the LC itself lately been insisting on a role for the SAWP, insisting that it play its true role as set by the Constitution?

The LC has been insisting because it feels that it has been deprived of the ability to exert influence as a leading political force on the trends in society, and secondly because it wants to free itself of a tendency, acting spontaneously, to be integrated with the state apparatus, which contrasts with our constitutional order.

Lastly I want to tell you that the aim of every political organization including the LC and the SAWP, is to mobilize society so that in dealing with the various class structures of the society, and thus various interests, it ensures what is common to all, so that it ensures integration and homogeneity, which is the only guarantee for the LC to be able to implement its ideopolitical role and not to get inundated, contrary to its strategy, by being a leading force which bows to, or spontaneously approaches, a leading force, which is not a place accorded to it either by the LCY program or by the constitutional order [sentence as heard]

This means that the basic precondition is a democratization of the LC itself, an opening by the LC, a return of the LC to its own strategy of being an ideological-political leading force and not a leading force integrated with the state. Or to put it even more precisely: We need its further demonopolization, which is foreseen in the LCY program and its strategy. [end recording]

PLANINC MEETS REPUBLICAN, PROVINCIAL PREMIERS

AU061854 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has held talks with presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils.

The proposed measures and activities connected with the coming lifting of the price freeze were discussed. What is involved are primarily the measures aimed at reviving production, which should also contribute to improving the supply and demand relations on the domestic market and increased exports, as well as measures aimed at settling the market situation once the price freeze decision has ceased to be valid.

Views were exchanged at the meeting and suggestions were made for the further work on draft regulations which should come into effect once the decision on the price freeze is abolished. What is involved are the proposed amendments to the laws on the foundations of the system and on the social control of prices, which should create the conditions for adopting the Federal Executive Council's decision, which should ensure a gradual way out of the price freeze.

Agreement was also reached on the need to undertake coordinated activity in all sociopolitical communities and organizations of associated labor aimed at reducing the economy's obligations to improve its participation in the distribution of income.

Views were also exchanged on the basic concept of a number of measures which should contribute to alleviating the problem of the illiquidity of the dinar and to beginning the process of a financial consolidation of the economy and the banks. A draft bill which envisages that as of 1 April the increase of personal incomes should be restricted in those organizations of associated labor that operate at a loss or whose obligations are due, but have not been met, was also discussed. The discussion also referred to a draft bill on ensuring and controlling the working capital in the organizations of associated labor whose aim is to prevent the flow of the working capital into investments for fixed capital, or rather to prevent that funds for long-term investments should be provided from short-term sources.

PRISTINA PRESIDIUMS DEBATE KOSOVO EVENTS

LD092143 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Pristina, 9 Apr (TANJUG) -- At their joint session today, the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee and the Presidium of the Kosovo University LC Action Conference laid down the tasks devolving upon the League of Communists in ideological and political differentiation and relative to its consolidation in the ideological and action spheres at this institution of higher education. This is, in fact, a step further in the process of settling accounts with those people and lecturers at the university who, even 3 years after the counterrevolution and the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, have not actively participated in the activities of the LC or in the implementation of the tasks laid down in the political platform on Kosovo. Instead, they continue to be silent or to oppose this action.

Azem Vlasi, president of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, stressed at today's session that this specifically refers to a number of intellectuals from the field of social sciences and some academic institutions who, because of their petit bourgeois opportunism, their obsession with nationalism and, basically, because they do not accept the essential assessments by the LCY on counterrevolutionary events, have chosen to go astray, that is, to practice a kind of passive resistance to the current action of the LC. These are mostly people who, in the period before 1981, occupied quite strong positions at the university and fulfilled significant functions in the organs of the university or some faculties. It could also be said that, by their behavior and activity during the earlier period, they contributed to a considerable extent to nationalist indoctrination of a certain number of young people.

Admittedly, soon after the counterrevolutionary events, these people expressed their support for the political assessments made by the LC and denounced those events. They also advocated normalization of the situation. However, they later refused to actively participate in the action designed to expose the essence of ideological positions of the irredentist movement and the hostile propaganda from Albania. We are talking about those people who used to speak out, write, and speak from platforms in an aggressive way with the intention of expressing their views on many questions regarding our social reality. Some of them are known by their past articles on Stalinism and dogmatism in other countries, but they refuse to write about the similar regime of Enver Hoxha in Albania and its proponents who act in Kosovo from the ideological positions of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In principle, Vlasi stressed, they wrote against nationalism in other environments, but not against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. They used to write about failure, speculations, a non-Marxist approach and errors in the history of other environments as a reply to tendentious writings against the Albanians and their history. However, they do not want to make a critical reference to failures, errors, non-Marxist and uncritical tendencies in Kosovo's history, which were characterized by the lack of class and socialist criteria and an abundance of elements of nationalistic glorification of the past, and which were one of the main causes of nationalistic indoctrination of a certain number of young people.

We are here concerned with those intellectuals who were molded by their nationalistic obsessions and who have essentially rejected the strategic orientation and program platform of our revolution and the LCY. They are, in fact, intellectuals who are alienated from true progressive interests and aspirations of their nation, from the every day struggle for socialist progress, and from the class interests of the working class.

This section of the intelligentsia acted in collusion with the political bureaucracy, but since 1981 they have been ousted from social functions at the university. However, their actual influence on the overall relations in that sphere was not eliminated. Talks were opened 2 years ago, and it was made clear to them that their opportunist behavior would not be tolerated. Concrete topics were put to them as well as the suggestion that with their articles and statements they should unmask the reactionary essence of nationalistic ideology and the propaganda-subversive activity of the Albanian leadership. However, they did not accept this; it was, in fact, Vlasi stressed, an open refusal to carry out party tasks. They thought that the settlement of accounts with nationalistic and irredentist ideology will pass by in campaign style and they would overcome it by keeping quiet and with opportunism. In nationalistic quarters they are trying to establish a reputation for themselves as "courageous" and "consistent" people who did not "succumb" to the present (?action). They are trying to present those who are honestly and consistently fighting as career-seekers, spineless people, "regime supporters" who are not "taking national interests into account." In terms of their conduct following the counterrevolutionary events, it transpires, objectively speaking, that their ideopolitical orientations are close to nationalistic positions.

The joint session believes that the LC has been treating them in a fairly humane and tolerant way. This tolerance can even border on opportunism. It was said that the majority of LC members at the university, and further afield as well, are rightly wondering how long this opportunist behavior of some individuals will be tolerated, and until when will the situation prevail when someone is constantly involved, exposing himself even to personal unpleasantness because of open confrontations with the nationalists, while some people keep quiet in order not to cause offense, demand "to be left alone" and in many respects remain allies of nationalistic forces and along nationalistic positions, and yet remain in LCY ranks. [sentence as received]

It was agreed at the session that during the forthcoming activity within the context of further differentiation, which will follow in all party organizations at the university, the positions of those who keep quiet and of opportunists should be examined, and that ideopolitical measures up to and including expulsion from the LC, and even removal from teaching, should be taken, while at the same time relations in every intellectual environment should be reviewed. The Communists and LC organizations are duty bound to tackle a deeper scientific and theoretical illumination of ideological lapses, errors, and other negative manifestations manifested in Kosovo science and creative effort, and that in this context discussions, symposiums, and consultative meetings should be organized.

KOSOVO SAWP'S PRESIDENCY, PROVINCE CANDIDATES

LD061643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Pristina, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference held a nomination session today at which it nominated the province's candidate for the membership in the SFRY Presidency and candidates for several high offices in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Sinan Hasani, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, was nominated candidate for the membership of the SFRY Presidency from Kosovo.

All his life, Milan Seslija, president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, said while nominating him, Sinan Hasani has proved himself to be a consistent fighter for socialism, self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity, humane relations between people, and intranational relations, nonaligned policy and socialist Yugoslavia's prestige in the world.

Hasani enjoys great prestige among all the working people and citizens and members of all the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and is widely known and trusted in the SR of Serbia and throughout the SFRY.

Bajram Seljami was nominated for the office of president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Nedjo Borkovic was nominated for the office of president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly. The conference also supported the proposal to elect Nebi Gasi president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo during the next 1-year term. In the proposal for their nominations, it was stated that they had all received unanimous support in all the municipalities of Kosovo.

KOSOVO SECURITY ORGANS ARREST 'TERRORIST GROUP'

AU041548 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 30 Mar 84 p 7

[RILINDJA commentary: "With Masks"]

[Text] The questions are answered: The explosions that have been agitating and disturbing the normal and calm life of the inhabitants of the main city of Kosovo were the work of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, who in this way have shown their aggressiveness.

The Kosovo security organs informed public opinion of this after having arrested the perpetrators, who have admitted their deeds and explained the manner in which they carried out their actions, as well as their obscure and disturbing aims, which promised only evil: public terror. In fact, they tore off completely the mask of the nationalist and irredentist policy, which is not choosy in the means to achieve its aims: from the writing of slogans in dark streets to blasts in public places. The truth is that they have thus shown that they have lost strength and find themselves on insecure ground on which to operate, that they no longer have the power to operate openly, as happened 3 years ago, because they lack support.

That is why public forums declare, not without supporting evidence, that the irredentists have gone underground and are trying to operate from there, although with increasing difficulty and increasingly less effect. The signal thus remains for constant vigilance. A result of this vigilance is also the capture of this group of 12 people, which is rather hetereogenous — from a student, an employee, a worker, up to a pensioner -- and who remain anonymous temporarily "for the sake of investigations," whose first results indicate that they are members of hostile groups captured before but who had themselves remained free, and whose aim was to sow fear and to exert pressure in order to intensify the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo -- first by means of explosions, which are intended more to be "heard," and then to move on the next step: explosions that would claim victims.

The inhabitants of this major city, who had begun to live in dread for their children or relatives going to work in the evening, or simply to stroll along the Corso, which is a beloved pastime of young people, will now begin to breathe more easily, while those who think like the perpetrators have one reason more to give up terrorism, which brings no good to anyone. Let us recall here Lebanon for the sake of those whose concepts may be clouded

The capture of this terrorist group is a success of the provincial security organs on the third anniversary of the escalation of nationalism and irredentism and 2 weeks after the latest blast near the New Pristina Store. It is also a serious reminder to those who are hatching dark and hostile plans in their heads, and not only terrorist plans, against our socialist and self-managed society, that the same fate will await them and that they will be subject to the most severe punishment of the law.

CROAT LC SESSION ON ACTION PROGRAM, RELIGION

LD061252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 5 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Croat League of Communists [LC] Central Committee began a 2-day consultative meeting in Zagreb today. Attending the session were presidents and secretaries of the League of Communists municipal committee presidiums, conferences of communities of municipalities, and the Zagreb League of Communists town committee presidium.

Speaking at the beginning of the consultative meeting, which dealt with current socio-economic and political trends, Josip Vrhovec, president of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, stressed the very close link between economic, social, and ideological spheres. These three spheres should be covered by a united action of the League of Communists, he said.

The League of Communists, Vrhovec stressed among other things, should instruct all institutions of the self-management sociopolitical system and ensure and contribute to their efficiency. It has no right "to command," but at the same time it has no right to renounce its historical responsibility for the development of socialist self-management and the revolution. Vrhovec emphasized the need for a more consistent struggle of communists in the sphere of spiritual creativity and the press, and for implementation in a more responsible manner of the policy of the League of Communists. The attempts to question the basic values of our society should be exposed primarily through ideological struggle. Various "quasi-theories," although presented from different ideological positions, in the final analysis boil down to a single one -- that is, attempts to push the League of Communists and its role to the dangers of nationalism. He remarked that it was wrong to consider the kind of nationalism which is supposedly only oriented toward the past as "less dangerous." There is no "mild form" of nationalism and this orientation toward the past is an aspect of the strategy of nationalism as a counter-revolution.

Continuing its session with a discussion on the implementation of the action program formulated by the 14th Croat League of Communists Central Committee session, Jozo Petovic, member of the Presidium, spoke. He stressed that the republic's foreign debts are being reduced from year to year. However, this year again, as he put it, these debts are high and we are faced with a struggle to redress the foreign currency balance of the republic. Even if outlined plans are carried out, there is still a balance deficit of $200-300 million. The biggest debtor is INA [oil industry enterprise]. It is vital that it pay off its debts either by exporting its products or by some other solution to be found at the national level.

Judging by the volume of industrial production realized in a period of just under 3 months when it rose by nearly 3 percent compared with the same period last year, a revival of production could be expected. Regrettably, at the beginning of this year export plans have not yet been realized so that during this period an increase of only 5 percent in exports to the convertible area has been recorded.

Celestin Sardelic, executive secretary of the Croat League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, spoke about ideological trends and tasks facing the League of Communists.

Celestin Sardelic also turned to the question of activity by the religious communities. Among other things, he analyzed causes for the phenomena of clericalism and the forms in which it manifests itself; clerico-nationalism, phenomena in the sphere of language, renewal of [word indistinct] and others.

Since there has been some confusion in the public in connection with questions regarding the activity of religious communities, Sardelic stressed that the fundamental questions and policy in this field have not changed and that they are well known. In connection with the issue of relations between membership in the League of Communists and religion, Sardelic emphasized that the League of Communists' program is clearly founded on the stand that membership in it is incompatible with religious convictions and that a member may not actively take part in religious gatherings.

CROATIAN ECONOMY'S 1983 INCOME, LOSSES INCREASE

AU071700 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Zagreb -- Data from a analysis of the annual financial reports of the basic organizations of associated labor of the economy of the SR of Crotia in 1983 show a great growth of the financial results of operations. However, the fact is that under the conditionsof a fall in the physical volume of industrial production, (by 1.7 percent compared with the preceding year), this growth mostly resulted from a high increase in prices. Analysis of the annual financial reports shows that the economy acted in a very stabilizing way in the allocation of net income, setting aside much more for expanding the material basis of work and rather less for personal incomes and communal spending.

Last year the economy of the SR of Croatia created 3,313 billion dinars of overall income, 42.9 percent more than in the preceding year. At the same time, operational costs increased more rapidly than overall income, primarily under the influence of a high increase in the prices of raw materials, goods, and energy. The achieved income totaled 724 billion dinars, which is actually 2.5 percent smaller than in 1982. The data of the Social Accounting Service draws attention to a high increase in losses in the operation of Croatia's economy. Losses in operations totaling 36 billion dinars were suffered by 618 basic organizations of associated labor employing 129,000 workers. The losses were 109 percent higher than in the preceding year. Some 64 percent of losses were not covered, with the greatest concentration of uncovered losses being in industry -- particularly in the oil industry (8.1 billion dinars) and the power generating industry (7 billion), followed by the food industry, the construction industry, the production chemicals for agriculture, the transportation sector, and the communications sector.

SAWPY BODY ON CONTROLLING DRUG ADDICTION DATA

AU061621 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 84 p 3

[B.P. report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 4 Apr -- Even objective and correct information on drug addiction in general can be dangerous and harmful. That is why all information on this phenomenon, it was said at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Committee for Health, should in the future be controlled and some data should also be inaccessible for the press and even for health workers. In this discussion which was actually about informative-propaganda activity in this sphere, it was said that physicians in the Association of Physicians' Societies should finally make uniform the very different professional attitudes on this phenomenon. We can mention that apart from different figures and data, there have been to date many opposing attitudes concerning the approach to and the dealing with this phenomenon, as well as in treating drug addicts.